

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 38, VOL. 18.

DALLAS, FT. WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1880

CATTLE.

The prices for cattle in 1898 will be higher than at present unless by failure of crops there should be a great scarcity of feed.

Most of the men who now have well graded cattle know the value there will be in feeding them, and buyers must have well filled pocket-books to get the better qualities.

Throughout the United States and Great Britain the demand for beef year by year outgrows the supply and the greatest increase in demand is for the best class of beef animals. This disparity will grow with the improvement of conditions and the vastly increased employment of labor. The food producers are and will be, more than for years before, masters of the situation.

In a discussion of the cattle situation in its own state the Central Wyoming News says that a number of the stockmen have gone to neighboring states after young cattle. The prices for ranges, but have found prices so high as to make it impracticable to purchase, there being as great a shortage in all the other western states as in Wyoming. Nearly 20,000 more cattle have been shipped out of the Black Hills country this fall than last year, which will still further increase the shortage.

Every day sales are reported that illustrate and emphasize the counsel of Texas Stock and Farm Journal regarding the value of good breeding animals. Here a bunch of yearlings is sold for \$14—there another bunch is sold at \$20. And there have been even wider differences in prices of animals of the same age and raised on the same range. Assuming that a healthy bull will sire 25 calves in one season, such difference in price of that number of animals gives \$150 advantage in favor of the purchased sire for the services of a single season. And \$150 will pay for a pretty good bull.

It is reported by wire from Colorado City, Texas, that there are some small sales of cattle, but no large transactions, as buyers are timid about taking large lots at present prices. Yet the same dispatch tells of a sale of 1800 spring calves for delivery next April at \$17.50. This indicates that buyers don't feel very timid. The recent transactions in cattle, frequent and almost unprecedentedly large, show that the men who are in a position to best know the situation are availing themselves of the fullest possible extent of every opportunity it offers.

Cattlemen who are stocking up with eastern, southern or Mexican cattle and have full blood bulls of the best breeds would do well to stock all the scrub calves by the time they are six months old, and save their grass for a better class of young cattle to grow up on. It will pay to keep steers of the best breeds or well graded until two and one-half or three years old, but not to raise scrubs. The tendency to convert scrub pastures and unless there is a much greater surplus of grass than is generally found the stock ought to be trimmed down at every opportunity, not only by selling off the steers, but young scrubs and inferior young she cattle ought to be disposed of.

For several years British flocks both of sheep and cattle have been steadily decreasing. In an editorial comment on the livestock situation in Great Britain the Mark Lane (London) Express says: The recently issued summary of the Agricultural Returns collected last June show that there were 6,500,497 cattle, and 26,340,440 sheep in Great Britain, which, compared with the numbers returned in 1896, was a decrease of 364,889 of the latter, but an increase of 6,915 of the former. These deviations are small, but when we find that five years since the last section of cattle amounted to 6,944,783, and of sheep to 28,734,704, we perceive how greatly the three drouth summers experienced since have diminished herds and flocks and aggravated depression by causing it to be more difficult to make livestock pay than otherwise would have been the case. Of course, 1892 was the most disastrous of these drouth summers. There ensued in consequence a diminishment in flocks only comparable to the sweepings off which follow liver rot pestilence.

There are two classes of Polled Durhams, the single standard and the double standard. The former is an American breed of hornless cattle having the color, contour and general characteristics of the Short-horn, beginning on the milky cow as a basis. For the purpose of establishing a breed of the single standard it is conceded that it is better to use the Short-horn bull with a mongrel or scrub than with one of the established Polled breeds. The latter will have the pre-potency of an established breed, making it more difficult for the Short-horn to displace it. It is his own characteristics on his offspring and off colors will be more frequent. The double standard are Short-horns pure with sire and dam registered in the American Short-horn herd book. According to the best authorities such animals of full blood as were hornless "sports, reversions or atavisms," were interbred until a family of Polled animals was established, a departure or reversion back to an individual with horns being a rare exception, becoming still more rare with each generation of the new family. Under the rules of the Polled Durham Breeders' association they are eligible to entry in the Polled Durham herd book, and as pure Short-horns are also entitled to be recorded in the Short-horn herd book. Hence the propriety of the term "double standard." It may be added that the American Polled Durham Breeders' association will not admit any animal having a strain of Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Red-Polled blood. Texas breeders desiring to grade up with the Polled Durham sires should seek the double standard, as having the full blood of the Short-horn and the pre-potency of pure breeding that is so impressive.

THE FARM.

Select the seed corn early. The best time is as soon as the grain has hardened.

Fall plowing is a preparation of the soil that aids much in ensuring early planting.

Use plenty of straw in bedding, change it often, throwing it out with the manure after use.

Get all of the farm implements under shelter and oil and paint the work. Go over it carefully to see what repairs are needed and make them during the winter.

Texas farmers utilize very little of their stable manure, but ought to utilize all of it. If they break up in the fall the land that is intended for spring planting the manure ought to be taken out as fast as made and applied to the plowed land. This will secure to the land more benefit than if the manure is kept long exposed to the weather being used. A light one-horse cart is the handiest contrivance for transferring it to the field.

There are many farmers who become discouraged in breeding live stock because of low prices, and ignored all the values of that branch of farming except their selling value. Every animal raised, however, could have been made to add to the productivity of the farm, and sheep and cattle and hogs could have supplied the table often with meat in place of the northern bacon which many of them depended on as their only meat supply.

Along the Pecos and on some of the valleys of the streams draining south-easterly from the plains, enough alkali exists in the soil to be a very serious disadvantage to certain crops. On such soils it is said that a surface dressing of gypsum is beneficial. It enables tender plants to make a start, and after they have attained enough growth to shade the soil there is less alkaline crust formed on the surface. This crust has a corrosive effect upon plants.

The Winsboro (S. C.) News and Herald makes the statement that a two horse team can easily pull a load of thirteen bales of cotton over one of the new macadamized roads in North Carolina. This will not be doubted by anyone who knows the excellent turnpike roads of Kentucky and Virginia. Texas farmers and legislators would do well to give some serious and practical consideration to the means for securing good roads. Our agricultural communities have no more important question of economy.

The American Agriculturist announces that "not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure. There is a falling off of about one-third in the yield of the potato crop in the United States. Not only is the shortage very great in the United States, but it is serious to the extent of threatened famine in Ireland. In view of this condition the practical suggestion to the Texas farmer is that if he will plant largely next spring the early 'Golden Wonder' with a potato crop so early as to have practically small opposition and receive big prices for his product.

J. B. King of Sherman, Texas, who has made botany and grass culture a special study says of the Johnson grass problem: "I am quite sure that I can destroy Johnson grass in three years. Every one who knows that this grass will take growth from the root as well as from the seed, but the root is only capable of reproducing three times. By cutting the grass before the seed matures, in three years the desired extermination can be realized. I would advise a man with Johnson grass to plant it in cotton and to hoe it out carefully. In three years he will have got rid of the pest."

During the past week a Journal representative in conversation with an intelligent and enterprising farmer, who lives more than 100 miles west of Fort Worth, was forcibly impressed by one statement. A question had been asked as to the extent of wheat planting, and the gentleman said that he himself was planting no wheat this year because he had raised wheat on his land until it would no longer yield profitable harvest. It is startling to hear of the exhaustion of land in Western Texas, and all around this field, worn out as to wheat, are scores of thousands of acres that the plow has never touched.

The Minneapolis Market Record makes the following statement: There is an apparent shortage in northwest wheat this season, none well informed, will dispute, unless he doubts his own intelligence or questions naked facts that are open to all. The only reasonable contention is as to the extent of such shortage. A year ago the amount of wheat on hand in Minnesota and in the Dakotas was above 170 million bushels when the new crop was added to the old, left over. This season the amount on hand is only 145 million bushels, allowing for 40 million bushels for the new crop. The shipments have, so far this season, exceeded 16 million bushels and may be expected to reach nearly a third as much more before navigation closes, which would leave 124 million bushels for next year's milling and "future" shipments. Last year Minneapolis stored 69 million bushels in the 12 months of the crop year, and Duluth and Superior approximately 15 million, country mills above 28 million bushels, and 16 million for seed making 115 million consumed in the three states for grinding and seed in the crop year. There would be but 6 million bushels left to ship for the remaining nine and a half months of the crop year. That will likely go out before winter. Then if any is shipped after that the mills must be short. Shipments will be made and a shortage seems inevitable in order to supply both requirements and mills will necessarily have to curtail production during the season.

HORSES AND MULES.

If the sheat oats are run through the cutting box early in the fall there will be less opportunity for them to be injured by rats or mice.

It is said that the horses of the German cavalry are to be shod with paper shoes, experiments having shown them to be preferable on account of their durability and lightness.

Horses that have been bred for generations along the same line are those that stamp their impress on their offspring, and even at a considerably higher price it pays to buy their services; for through a long line of breeding their excellent qualities have become fixed so deeply in their organization as to become transmissible.

Generally farmers use too much corn in feeding. Corn is a fattening food and a few ears may be given with other feed when the horse is comparatively idle. Oats make the muscles strong and solid and should be the grain feed when preparing the horse for his working season and kept up until his work is practically over for the year.

The horse disease that has been mysteriously killing a number of animals in the Texas coast country about Galveston has been diagnosed in three different ways. At first it was said to be meningitis, caused, it is said, by snout on the mane and tail. Then it was called charbon, a disease that has been doing much damage in the coast country of Louisiana and Southeastern Texas. Last it was described as dengue, and one man claims to have cured certain animals to whom he administered the dengue treatment. If he can cure the disease, he ought to be permitted to name it to suit his own taste or theories.

Kentucky Stock Farm says that the best type of high-stepping carriage horses in the country is trotting-bred, having in almost every instance out-show and at auction sales has sold such high prices simply because the such a horse is rare simply because the country is deficient in trotting-bred animals that combine size and speed, lofty carriage, symmetry in form and stylish, graceful movement. Such horses, because of their rarity and splendid qualities have always commanded high prices, frequently having been sold for \$5000. The American trotter of the perfect type is indeed a valuable horse.

To the dryness of the soil in Western Texas is due the soundness of the feet of its range horses. Nothing is worse for the hoof of the animal than long grazing on wet and spongy confinement in an unclean stable, where the manure and loose hay are seldom dry. The influence of moist grazing ground as compared with dry and hard range is strikingly exhibited in Arizona. Among horses raised on the alfalfa pastures the feet are soft and one with thoroughly good feet, while the range stock outside of the irrigated area have hoofs upon which the sharp, flinty rocks of their grazing grounds make no impression.

About Arcadia, Galveston county, a number of horses are dying of a disease not before known by anyone in that section. An experienced veterinarian visited the locality and examined a number of diseased animals. His theory is that the disease is caused by an abundance of smut found in the ripened seed of some of the pasture grasses. In pastures where there was a great deal of smut the horses were dying, while in pastures free from smut the horses were not affected. No remedy has been suggested and dispatches reporting the disease do not describe its symptoms. So far no horse attacked by the disease has recovered.

The gregarious instinct of the horse is not eradicated by any duration or employment alone. At every opportunity he will show the native tendency for companionship with others of his species. Use may, and often does, strengthen this tendency, as is shown remarkably in cavalry service in every country. Isolation falls in every case to remove it or even to suppress its marked manifestation at every opportunity. In city life many horses, not in constant use are kept almost entirely from their fellows, and an animal so sensitive as the horse must suffer from it. Frequent and kindly human companionship may sometimes be accepted in a measure as a substitute, and under such circumstances there often grow strong bonds of affection between the noble animal and the one upon whom he is dependant. Horses have been known in such lives to acquire a singular fondness for any other animal that is much with them. A lonely horse needs much kindness and will respond to it. If neglected he may acquire serious faults of temper and become utterly unfit to be trusted to any but experienced hands.

Very many of the most valuable horses in this and other countries are used in cities for driving or under saddle, and are unfit for such purposes until trained to be accustomed to city sights and sounds. He who raises an animal intended to be offered for city sale can best afford to give him the training that will make him safe in his new duties. The horse knows his best, if he nervous under such control and is more easily reassured by him in the presence of any object of alarm. When trained to feel no uneasiness at the approach or passing of engines, electric cars and other city sights or at any of the multitude of city noises, the horse, other things being equal, will sell far more readily and at a much better price than a raw animal, otherwise satisfactory, but untrained to city uses. The man who buys a pleasure horse for his wife or daughters to use will not hesitate on account of higher price to buy one that can be shown to him to be entirely safe. This training is an absolutely necessary preparation for the best market.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Vermont rams took the prize at the sheep show recently held at Sydney, Australia.

In London the best American sheep bring a higher price than the best American beef, while it costs less, under ordinary conditions, to raise a pound of mutton than it does to raise a pound of beef.

In Iowa a number of men have discontinued raising hogs on account of cholera and are engaged in feeding sheep for the market. One firm will have 16,000 head on feed, most of them brought from the ranges of New Mexico.

An exchange says that except for a very limited demand the fineness of the fibre of wool is little considered. It is uniformness of fibre throughout the fleece, uniform strength throughout the length of fibre, and freedom from foreign matter that makes a fleece valuable.

It is absolutely certain that the sheep breeder who selects his rams regarding price alone and ignoring the importance of breeding, individual merit and fitness for the market, and who tries to serve and climatic and range conditions, will not meet high or uniform success in his employment.

Among many other shepherds who are on the wave of prosperity is Nash Kent of the famous Colovado, and he is riding the topmost crest. Believing that the wool market would have an advance he held on to his clips of '95 and '96 and has recently sold them with the clip of the present year, the three aggregating more than 210,000 pounds and selling for about \$25,000.

The condition of the ewes at the time of breeding has a very great effect upon the lamb crop. If the ewes are vigorous and improving in health, the quality of the lamb crop will be of high quality to stamina and constitution. To obtain such a result and also to fortify the ewes against disease and unfavorable winter conditions, it pays well to get them in vigorous condition. This can be the more easily done by beginning the necessary care early in the fall.

As indicating the heavy demand for mutton sheep, the following is clipped from an exchange: While the exact amount of mutton shipped out of Northern Montana in former seasons is not known, it is an interesting fact to say that the record will be broken this year. Never before has Northern Montana been canvassed by so large a number of eastern and local mutton speculators, and in no former seasons have the flocks of Northern Montana been so numerous. It is an interesting fact to say that the record will be broken this year. Never before has Northern Montana been canvassed by so large a number of eastern and local mutton speculators, and in no former seasons have the flocks of Northern Montana been so numerous. It is an interesting fact to say that the record will be broken this year. Never before has Northern Montana been canvassed by so large a number of eastern and local mutton speculators, and in no former seasons have the flocks of Northern Montana been so numerous.

A. S. Forman of Wool Markets and Sheep, says that the new tariff will produce a demand for fine delaine clothing wool, and the class of sheep that should be bred will be in his greatest demand; and continues as follows: "We will not receive the full benefits of the tariff until the surplus of imported wool is worked off, but we can safely say that we will have three years in the future of good sheep trade. In this era of wool growers we do not recognize the old system of deduction on part of the clip. Our wool is never all alike. At clipping time we should select out all fleeces that are not staple and put them by themselves so that the buyer can see the clip and not have any doubts about the quality of the wool. We should sell the clip on its merits, so much per pound, with no deductions."

At the recent South Dakota Sheep Breeders' convention an address was delivered by Prof. Shaw, containing many points of great interest. His subject was "Growing Stock Rams for the Range." Among other suggestions, the following seems to be one which ought to be considered in the purchase of breeding animals by the sheep growers of Texas as well as those of the northwestern ranges: "Select upon them. Hence, adaptation in size to the food conditions is of more importance to the ranchman than great size. The country itself, therefore, should raise rams of sufficient size to meet its needs as a rule, and it can do so where these rams are properly grown and cared for."

It has been predicted by many that because sheep increase rapidly the present shortage will be overcome next year to a great extent and soon thereafter there will be a surplus and the prices will materially lower the prices of wool and mutton. A Colorado sheep man asserts with truth that there can be no increase of sheep for several years because of a lack of breeding ewes. The shepherds of the West have been marketing their lambs of both sexes heavily for several years, and the Eastern States are almost bare of sheep. A breeder who has been selling his ewe lambs for three years, as very many have done, has only four-year-old ewes and over for breeders, which can be bred only once if they are to be fitted for market. Of course these under one year old cannot be bred, those under two would bring a light crop of lambs. His 1898 lambs must come from his old ewes, his '99 crop from his two-year-old ewes and his 1900 crop from his two and threes. He will do well under such conditions to make more than repair losses in his herd—and no rapid increase can begin until about 1901 or 1902.

SWINE.

Weaning pigs should be fed in small quantities and often. If the weather is cold the food should be milk-warm.

A hog fattens more quickly by being fed no more at any time than it will eat. It should always clean up all in the trough. When it has fed, clean the trough out and do not feed again until the animal shows plainly that it is hungry. If overfed so that it feeds differently it will lose less weight to permit it to go without food a day than it would by continuing to feed beyond its appetite. Probably no other animal is so sensitive to injury from overfeeding as the hog.

A writer for the American Cultivator speaks well of the Jersey Red or Duroc as a bacon hog, but thinks that on account of the ability to stand exposure and habits it is better suited to the western farmer who permits his hogs to run wild over an extensive range than to the farmer who has limited ranges and shelter their stock in bad weather. These hogs are coarser built, thicker bristled and harder than most of the other improved breeds.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says that the inquiry for stock sheep on the range is almost as strong as at market centers. Abundance of feed and other favorable conditions have made the shepherds feel strong in their position and they are retaining such animals as can be carried over with profit. On the range lambs are bringing nearly twice as much as a year ago, sales being easy at the advanced price. All feeders now, having faith that next spring's market will justify them by good profits.

The Whip-Poor-Will stock pea is one of the most prolific varieties of peas and will grow on almost any sort of land. It furnishes a fine quality of hay which horses prefer to almost any other. It is much more easily grown than corn and the peas make a better feed for producing the kind of pork that is now in greatest demand, having a larger proportion of lean meat than the corn-fed hog produces. The Journal suggests that it be tried in Texas both for its value for hog feed and its forage value for horses.

A sow that has become reasonably well matured and that is in strong thrifty condition will farrow two good litters of pigs a year. The cost of keeping her with one litter is not much less than if she should have two, while the difference in the profit she gives to her owner is considerable. Her first litter should come after the spring grass has made a good start in order that she may have the milk to suckle well, though an old sow may be bred to farrow earlier. The second litter should come reasonably early in the fall, so as to give the pigs opportunity for a good growth and that they may become accustomed to eating before encountering any of the hardships of winter. If kept growing through the winter they may be prepared for market before the hot weather of the following summer. The owner times to have a sow farrow or to try to prepare hogs for market are in mid-summer and mid-winter. Breeding should be done so as to avoid extremes of temperature at farrowing time.

When the weather has become quite cool the use of oats as a ration for the best feed for young pigs, but it is best to use them only to supplement a deficiency. The young hogs ought to grow up on range and pasture as far as circumstances permit, giving them only enough feed to keep them vigorous and growing. Where they can not have extensive range, some sort of pasturage ought to be provided. During the winter rye, perhaps, the best that can be generally had in Texas, though alfalfa, where it can be grown, has no superior for pasturing swine. The demand for lean meat hogs is one that our breeders and feeders will be compelled to regard, and as this will lead to a demand for the muscle producing feeds, the use of corn so extensively in hog feeding will have to be abandoned, and some other crops, such as clover and peas, substituted for the fat producing food. This has already been extensively done in Canada. It will take time to make the change general, but it may be a change of great benefit to Texas, as in very many parts of the state the foods that will be required can be produced more successfully than corn.

IRRIGATION AND HOG RAISING. The great need of our farmers in the most densely settled parts of Texas is such range for their hogs as will give them the pasturage necessary to their healthy development. The following clipping from the West Times shows what an intelligent breeder, W. J. Duffel, proprietor of the Oak Hill herd of registered Poland-Chinas located in McLennan county, is doing to provide the needed grazing: "W. J. Duffel was in town last week talking hog, as usual. While Duffel does his share of talking, he also does some work. He believes in hogs and other crops besides corn. He is getting in good shape to live at home. He has been at work for some time on a large tank to be used in storing water for irrigation purposes. When completed the dam will be eight feet high and the tank will cover one-fourth of an acre of ground. To fill this tank he will use windmills. He has one already at work and is erecting another and if he finds this not sufficient others will be put up. With this water he intends to irrigate his garden, truck patches and a Bermuda grass pasture for his hogs. Duffel is on the right track this time and there is no surplus wind in this business."

Mr. Duffel writes the Journal that his tank is now completed, the dam for the storage of water being ten feet high. This individual enterprise will without doubt be successful for the purpose sought to an extent that ought to lead others to follow the example. Mr. Duffel will in time communicate the results of his work to the readers of the Journal.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

There is no danger of an over-production of first-class fruit.

The orchard is protected from many insect pests by making it a poultry range.

The trees should be kept mulched with stable manure until spring. Then fork it in thoroughly.

When a tree is permitted to bear a too heavy crop it is left in too feeble a condition to produce many fruit buds the following season.

Grape rot is due to a fungus that settles on the skin. Bagging protects it against this settling, and is the cheapest protection that can be given.

After the leaves are off this fall prune the grape vines. When well pruned they not only produce fruit, but are more free from disease than when overloaded with wood or foliage.

Wood ashes should be applied to peach trees with a little salt in order that the caustic property of the potash may not burn the trunk of the tree. If applied liberally the ashes will help to keep the borers away and will also prevent yellows, which seems to be a starvation rather than a disease.

The Burbank is conceded by many to be the best variety of the Japanese plums. It is so prolific that almost and, perhaps, quite as much as three-fourths of the fruit ought to be picked off at an early age as the fruit clings to the branch with great tenacity, the operation of thinning is much more important if large fruit is desired.

To have geraniums bloom freely through the winter the buds should be picked off during the summer. Unless it branches freely the top should be cut off to make the plant spread out, pinching back the branches also to train it to the desired shape. After it has bloomed out of the flowers before they fade, as fading takes the vigor of the plant. Give the plants good drainage. They stand dry soil better than soil that is too wet. Water freely when the soil becomes dry, but do not water every day. A teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water is a good invigorator when one is needed.

After strawberries are done fruiting spade under the bed and add stable manure, sometimes mixed with wood ashes. Also spade the soil along the rows from which the young plants are to be taken. As soon as the roots of the latter are well developed remove them to the fruiting bed, set 9 to 12 inches apart, according to variety. Water them thoroughly and mulch with old manure. They will need no other watering unless the season should be extremely dry, as the mulch will retain the moisture a long time. In the late fall mulch with straw, and in the spring hoe them out carefully.

Liquid manures are often desirable and for some purposes can be used more conveniently than the fertilizers in a solid form. A few drops of ammonia in a pitcher of water will often revive the vigor of a failing plant. Scapans used occasionally is beneficial. Barnyard or henhouse manure may be put in a coarse sack with meshes close enough, however, to retain the solids, and set in a bucket or tub, pouring boiling water into the bag and letting it work its way through the manure until the plant food is dissolved out of it. Cow manure is the best for general use, as it contains all the desired elements in moderation. Sheep manure, also, produces fine results. Hen manure contains a large proportion of lime and on some soils may easily be used to excess.

Perhaps the handsomest article in the horticultural exhibition at the Dallas Fair was the Columbian variety grape, entered by J. R. Johnson of Dallas. This grape was successful at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and has received the first premium at every fair at which it has been shown. The specimens on exhibition last week appeared to be an inch or more in diameter, rich, blue-black in color and the clusters very large. It is said to be juicy and sweet, and that the longer it is kept the richer it becomes in aroma, sweetness and flavor, making it an excellent grape for shipping. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, adapts itself to sunny windows, withstands drought well and is remarkably prolific. It is doubtful whether any more valuable grape for the home table or for commercial or shipping purposes has ever been known.

A WINDOW GARDEN IN WINTER.

An exchange tells how some simple but attractive growth may be secured for ornamentation of sunny windows during winter. None are costly and none require more than the slightest care, while the effect will be found very pleasing. This window gardening may be committed to the youngsters of the household.

In a deep china plate place a layer of cotton wadding cut to fit. Soak with warm water and sprinkle with kernels of fresh corn, raw peanuts, dried peas or even orange seeds. A dozen acorns will soon be a forest fit for the fairies. An onion, a sweet potato or a turnip will thrive in a wide-mouthed bottle filled to the brim. A sponge dripping with warm water and sown with flaxseed will soon form a ball of green.

Moneywort only asks a pretty vase filled with pebbles and water. Nasturtiums and morning glory seeds kept for a day in a cup of warm water and then planted in the deep saucer of a flower pot will flourish. A parsley plant in a shallow pot is as ornamental as it is useful. In a shallow bowl sow watercress for the family use. A thin, red carrot, half planted in a seeding pot, shows graceful, feathery fronds.

Geranium slips make root quickly in water. Cut holes in a piece of cardboard fitted to cover the mouth of a glass. Support the slips in this frame, and watch the rootlets grow. Most children have seen the Chinese Lily grow in its bed of pebbles. Better still is the hyacinth bulb set in the mouth of a glass jar full of water. Soon the waxen roots will almost fill the jar; then the flower blooms.

POULTRY.

Often when chickens seem to be diseased their sticky appearance is caused by their being infested with lice.

At this season all the old stock, as well as all the young stock that is undestroyed, should be weeded out.

Meal should not be fed to fowls of any age without scalding, and if either salt or pepper is used, it ought to be well mixed with the meal.

Select now your early pullets, and feed them separately such food as promotes egg production in order to have a plentiful supply of winter eggs.

Whitewash is a good disinfectant and destroys vermin. Used inside it makes the henhouse light and more attractive to fowls during bad weather.

Two things the poultryman may do to secure his fowls exemption from disease—keep the henhouse clean and free from lice and keep the fowls free from contagion.

Crested ducks are most attractive birds. They are a little smaller than the Pekin, and a pure, creamy white in color, and the drake has a strong, stylish appearance.

The interest in duck raising seems to be increasing. They are easier to raise than chickens and less liable to disease. Some varieties, besides their other values, have a value for the feathers they produce.

Wheat is always safe food for chickens and may be fed as soon as it can be swallowed. Meat may be given at any time, but the quantity must be regulated so that it may not become laxative. Corn is the best of foods for fattening.

There is very little trouble in raising young ducks if a strong and healthy breeding stock is selected to begin with. It is claimed by those who ought to know that there is less loss, less risk and more money in raising ducks than in raising chickens.

The duck business is growing in importance, and as the demand is so growing, there is little probability that the city markets will be overstocked. A few years ago duck eaters were comparatively scarce, but now there are a great many everywhere who prefer them to any other fowl as a roast.

As a food milk is not sufficiently concentrated to be a substitute for meat. It has a value as increasing the production of eggs, but for that purpose experienced poultrymen think nothing else is equal to fresh lean meat. Either fresh milk or clabber is good for young fowls, but the milk given to young poultry should be fresh.

A new method of preparing clover for poultry feed is now employed by a mill in New York. The clover is ground into a fine meal or powder, which can be mixed with ground grain or boiled vegetables in the morning mash. As clover is an exceptionally good egg-producing food, the clover meal, if not costing too much, ought to have a considerable value as a winter feed.

An exchange calls attention to the bad effect of using wood ashes in poultry houses or under the roosts. As they contain potash, they injure the droppings by liberating the ammonia. Besides that the potash is caustic and will make sores upon the feet and legs of the fowls, especially if the ashes are moist. Coal ashes, however, may be freely used without injury.

Early maturity, like other qualities, is heritable. It can be encouraged, also, by proper feed and care. Some think that free range assists in the development of this quality in poultry. The best food to promote it is not a fattening food, but the kind that forms bone and muscle, or builds up the frame, such as cut bone, meat, bran, middlings and wheat, together with plenty of green feed.

According to the Reliable Poultry Journal, Pekin ducks increase in size twice as rapidly as do chickens. It says that a well-cared-for Pekin duckling can easily be brought to weigh five pounds at the age of ten weeks, while an Asiatic or American chicken does well to reach the same weight in twice that time. It is said that ducklings eat twice as much as chickens, but they make good use of their food in putting on weight.

Turkeys do not endure confinement well, and if it is intended to fatten them, it should be done by a liberal system of feeding until near the time they are to be killed, permitting them to range freely. Give them fresh meat twice a week and a good feed of wheat every morning and night. Just before selling keep them in a coop a week or ten days and feed them four times a day on a variety of all they will eat, the principal ration being corn and corn meal.

Young ducklings raised for the market or home table are said to grow faster and fatten quicker if kept away from water in which they can swim or wallow. At the age of ten weeks, those that have water only for drink will weigh a pound more than those that have swimming water. They can be made ready to kill in nine to twelve weeks after they are hatched, and should be killed before their feathers begin to fall off, which occurs when about 10 to 12 months of age. Their flavor is never so good after that time as before.

A press dispatch from Waco, Texas, recently stated that orders were being placed in Texas by Chicago poultry dealers for turkeys to supply the large demands for Thanksgiving. Texas has rather frequently sent car-loads of turkeys to Kansas City and St. Louis, but last year was the first time such an order was received from Chicago. The present orders will go in refrigerating cars by fast freight. Turkeys require a more extensive range than any other fowl, and the best opens of Texas ought to be good for turkey ranches. The business of raising them could be made to bring many dollars into the state.

DAIRY.

No cow will come up to her best milking possibilities unless she is kept in a condition of comfort and quiet.

Dairying is a specialty, and no one should go into it expecting to reach great success by following ordinary farm methods in the treatment of his cows and their products. The best results are obtained only by the knowledge of breeding, of feeding, of handling, and by use of methods, construction of buildings, and general equipment impossible to the ordinary farmer. This does not mean, however, that the farmer ought to neglect having a dairy department. He can make it have much value and many values. Emphatically, he needs it in his business. Especially does he need it in winter. He can feed his crops to advantage, can make winter butter with profit, can accumulate manure for enriching his land, can feed the off-products of his cows to calves and pigs and poultry to the benefit of each. These are considerations of importance enough to make a dairy department a most valuable adjunct to the regular business of the farmer.

A great annual saving, all of which would go into the pockets of Texas farmers, could be made if they would produce at home the quantity and quality of dairy products for which there is demand in the state. Texas sends abroad every year many thousands of dollars for butter and cheese that ought to have been made and sold in Texas. Not until our farmers utilize all their opportunities and exercise the economies that have made the farmers of Ohio and Indiana and Iowa a prosperous class will they realize the advantages available to their situation. The dairy is an element of their business almost universally neglected. Often it does not meet the requirements of the farmers' own family throughout the year. In all parts of Texas where agriculture is possible the farmer might not only supply his own table but might produce a surplus of butter and cheese, and reap the material to his income. And in connection with this he would find other advantages. After separating the cream he could feed the surplus milk to poultry and pigs and calves and still further increase his income by the growth of stock and fowls. The stock which he could raise is enough to pay for all the labor invested, aside from the direct returns from the dairy itself. Sharp competition in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises has made it necessary to succeed that improved methods be adopted, and many economies ignored without disaster, and in time the Texas farmer will learn that he is not exempt from the conditions attending other industries.

A writer for the National Stockman and farmer, commenting on the advantages of the dairyman, says that "there is a constant stream of money coming in every week, or every month, as the case may be." We have not yet in Texas many towns that would support a large dairy establishment, but there are few towns in the agricultural part of the state that do not spend large sums annually for dairy products, and a considerable portion of such products come from points outside of Texas. All this money could be kept at home if the farmers near enough to the towns to market their produce once a week would give just a little time and attention to making butter and cheese to dispose of, and making them of such quality that town customers would readily take them at fair prices. By judicious management of the side products of his farm, any farmer can improve his condition very greatly, and those within reach of larger towns can meet their current expenses without encroaching on the proceeds of their regular crops, having them in bulk for their own use, or for their farming operations by purchase of more land, or for needed improvements in building or stocking up with a better grade of animals, and in case of an utter failure of crops, which occurs sometimes in all sections, they will have resources that will tide them over the season of distress. Every farmer can make a dairy, a poultry yard, an ornamental handsomely, and each department assist in securing the success of the others.

A bulletin from one of the expert-stations in an important dairy region of the United States, in giving an account of competition between two noted dairy cows, says: Men who have studied the dairy cow carefully during the past few years have very wisely come to the conclusion that good cows may or may not have large udder development, but that all good dairy cows are good feeders and carry little flesh. It has also become apparent that yellow skin, tall and ears and "good handling qualities" count for nothing. Other things being equal, the cow having good handling qualities will always come out second best in the performance in the long run with one not possessing that characteristic. This has time and again been demonstrated at our station. There is a physiological reason for this. When a cow has a loose, soft skin and fine hair, it simply means that her external circulation is good and it naturally follows that her internal circulation is proportionately less; that is, less arterial blood flows through mammary organs than would be the case were her external circulation not so active. It is a well established fact that the arterial blood carries the food nutrients to different portions of the body, and the cow that has the external circulation the stronger carries a large percentage of the nutrients to the udder and there deposits them in the form of flesh or fat. It therefore follows that good handling qualities are not especially desirable in dairy cows that are comfortably housed. Nevertheless, it is possible for a cow having an exceptionally large digesting capacity to have this flesh forming tendency and yet be a splendid dairy cow under skillful management. But she will never be able to produce butter so cheaply as does the cow having an equal feeding capacity without the flesh forming tendency.

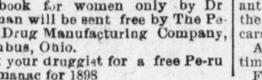
POOLE ON A DEER HUNT.

Verily, verily I say unto you the way of the transgressor is a hard one. Before leaving Young county I met three of my Parker county friends out on a deer hunt, and they gave me a very pressing invitation to join them in the chase. It being late in the evening when they selected a camping ground for the proposed hunt. The tent was erected and a big supply of wood and water "toated" up for the night. Then two big jugs of fine stump water as called through the worm of a Kentucky wild cat still was produced, with appropriate toasts accompanying the same. Supper over and the horses cared for, one of the party suggested that we organize and have a captain or foreman, and have everything proceed systematically and in order. I at once put in nomination E. O. Kirksey as chairman of the meeting, which was carried unanimously. On taking the chair he declared the first business before the meeting was to elect a cook. I suggested that in my humble opinion a captain should be first elected, but I was ruled out as out of order, saying a cook was the most important of all. One of the party put in nomination C. P. Poole, the Journal man. I voted no to no effect. I was declared unanimously elected. Then I made a motion to elect a camp rooster about. Again I was ruled out of order by the chairman declaring a cook had no say in any public meeting in our fair state. Again I was nominated and duly elected unanimously rooster about. After which they proceeded to elect themselves general manager, camp manager and chaplain. I was ordered to have breakfast at 5 o'clock sharp. That night as they all slept, I rolled and tossed, plotting to get even with them. A happy thought struck me and I hit upon a plan to give them a dose equally as strong as I had been forced to take. My plan was to patiently wait till they had all gone hunting and then proceed and load up the stump water grub, lock stock and all, and decamp for parts more "congenial." So next morning, after all hands had gone, I proceeded to take an invoice of stock on hand and to collect such articles of grub—etc., etc., and to my astonishment and horror I found all the tops from my buggy wheels gone and not a strap of my harness in sight to be found. I have value for my health, but my stump water was missing and a diligent search failed to reveal the hiding spot. While I carried wood and water, led all my horses to water half a mile away. I racked my brain how to get out of this snap. I proceeded with cooking dinner, and soon the hunters came in, and with them those coveted brown jugs. After the contents of the jugs were poured out, I noticed three times one of them remarked that it was not advisable for anyone wearing an apron to drink anything stronger than creek water. Again my indignation was aroused, but to no purpose. I didn't even get to smell the jugs. Kirksey sat on one while he ate his dinner, and Ed Chapman kept the other one between his legs all the time they were growing about the cooking. (Guess they took me for some noted French Cook.) I was ordered to kill a mess of young squirrels for supper, and to stew them nice and tender. I cleaned and washed up the dishes, skillets, etc., with the kind assistance of my old dog "Snip," who, by the way is a skilled pot and skillet washer, and proceeded to annihilate the squirrels. I was ordered to get some little distance my faithful old dog, "Snip," bayed two beautiful specimens of black and white striped squirrels in a clump of bushes. I bagged them from two well-aimed shots from my old No. 10 and proceeded to camp. After hulling the skin off I got them into a pot and started a fire under them. By the way, they must have been very old and strong, for they smelled awful strong, but I suppose they had been lying under cedar berries that caused that. They had very large bushy tails. I hid the skins in their bedding, hoping to surprise them at the sight of such beautiful skins. The hunters shortly arrived, and I at once informed them of my good luck of killing two large fat squirrels. They said they would take a sample, but I would not let them. Kirksey said he was just too sick to sit up, and on unrolling his slicker, which constituted his bedding, on rolled one of the squirrel skins. Kirksey made for his shotgun and I made for the brush. I slept that night in a friendly strawstack half a mile from camp. Next morning I heard the dogs running and some shooting, and I cautiously sneaked into camp. To my delight the camp was deserted. My tape to buggy on horses harnessed and a small bottle of something, not water, on the seat with note attached, stating, "C. C. Poole, the cook and rooster-about was honorably discharged from his duties."

Many thanks, gentlemen, for said discharge. I loaded up all venison in camp, and that night slept forty miles away. A word or two about Young county. The finest specimen of wheat I have seen this year grew in Young county. I found the farmers thrifty, energetic and clever people. The cotton crop was the largest yield per acre of any I have seen. S. R. Jeffrey, of Graham, has six registered Durham and Hereford bulls that he desires to exchange for the same kinds of bulls. These bulls are not for sale, only to exchange. Any of the Journal readers wanting to make that kind of a deal can reach him by letter at Graham. On my way down I dropped in at the G. T. Ellison ranch for dinner. Mrs. Ellison presented me with a gallon jar of the finest preserves I ever tasted. She has enough of canned goods, etc., of her own raising to last her two years. Mrs. Ellison has one hundred

WOMAN'S WORK.

There was a time when woman's work was simply and solely household work. That time has passed. Woman has already entered into a career of successful competition with man. In numerous vocations, especially those requiring tactile skill or close application, the women are easily supplanting the men. The greatest drawback against which women have to contend in this contest for a livelihood is poor health. That woman is more liable to climatic diseases, both on account of her mode of dressing as well as weaker resistance to the violent studies of weather, is well known. She catches cold easily. The catarrhal deplacements which follow catching cold are generally of a more serious nature than with men. This brings in the catching cold and colds that prevent catarrh. It cures catarrh permanently by removing the cause. Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. It works up the strength of a multitude of women who had begun to stagger under their load. Catarrh is the bane of womankind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. A book for women only by Dr. Hartman will be sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1898.



head of fine stock horses for sale at a bargain. A letter will catch her at Jacksboro, Texas. On my way down I saw a number of fields sown to wheat that was up and growing nicely. The finest was in Loving's Valley, near Salesville. On Sunday at noon I reined up at my old friend's G. W. Good's, ten miles out from Weatherford, on the Graham road. My horse was tired and hungry, and myself ditto. Before dinner was announced, he led the way down into his spacious cellars. Several barrels were in sight, and I want to say the man who said Good's barrels are all empty or filled with wind is bearing false witness. It was two years old. I was a little slow to leave Brother Good's. I have been at home nearly one week and am about started out. I shall start out back west, where the people live on the fat of the land.

C. C. POOLE, Sun Flower Farm, Parker Co., Tex. Nov. 7, 1897.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET. Galveston, Nov. 9, 1897. Supply and demand pretty evenly divided during past week. Good cattle found ready sale at quotations, and prices were well sustained. Sheep market dull. Hogs in fair demand at 3 3/4 to 4 cents per pound.

A. P. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9. Cattle receipts were 6000. The market for best grades was steady and others weak. Texas steers ranged from \$3.25@4.25, Texas cows from \$2.40@3.00, native steers from \$3.00@4.00, native cows and heifers from \$1.90@2.40, stockers and feeders from \$3.50@4.30, bulls from \$2.35@3.65. In hogs receipts were 6000. The market was strong to 5c higher, the bulk of sales ranging from \$3.50@3.57 1/2, heavies from \$3.35@3.57 1/2, packers from \$3.35@3.55, mixed from \$3.45@3.52 1/2, lights from \$3.45@3.52 1/2, yorkers from \$3.50@3.62 1/2. Sheep receipts were 2000. The market was firm. Lambs ranged from \$3.50@5.50, muttons from \$2.50@4.50.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9. Trading in cattle was slow during the morning, but became fairly animated later with prices barely steady to 10c lower. Prices ruled as follows: Good to extra steers ranged from \$4.50@5.25, commoner grades from \$3.85@4.55, stockers and feeders from \$2.90@4.50, bulls, cows and heifers from \$2.00@4.50, Texans from \$3.40@3.90, westerns from \$3.40@4.25. Prices were strong for hogs at 5c above last week's closing figures. The greater part of the hogs went at from \$3.55@3.70, coarse heavy packers from \$3.40@3.50, best bacon lots from \$3.75@3.90. Sheep were wanted at from \$3.50@3.90 for the poorest to from \$4.40@4.50 for prime natives, while western range flocks went at from \$3.00@1.50, lambs from \$4.00@5.75 for poor to prime, feeders paying from \$4.75@4.90 for lambs and from \$3.85@4.50 for sheep. Receipts of cattle were 19,400 head, hogs 35,000 and sheep 15,000.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9. At St. Louis cattle receipts were 5200, shipments 800. The market was steady for both natives and Texans. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers ranged from \$4.15@5.55, the bulk from \$4.55@5.10; dressed best and butchers' steers from \$3.75@4.75, the bulk from \$4.30@4.55; steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@4.35, the bulk from \$4.00@4.25; stockers and feeders from \$2.50@4.10, the bulk from \$3.00@3.85; cows and heifers from \$2.50@3.75, the bulk from \$2.70@3.40; canning cows from \$1.75@2.00, Texas and Indian steers from \$3.00@4.00, the bulk from \$3.10@3.75; cows and heifers from \$2.10@3.30. In hogs receipts were 5900, shipments 4000. The market was 5c higher, light ranging from \$3.50@3.75, mixed from \$3.40@3.70, heavy from \$3.70@3.75. Sheep receipts were 1200, shipments 400. The market was strong, native muttons ranging from \$3.25@4.25, stockers and feeders from \$2.40@2.90, culls and bucks from \$2.00@3.00, lambs from \$5.50@7.50.

DENVER MARKET.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9, 1897. The following market is furnished by the Stiegel-Barnes Live Stock Commission Co.: Beef Cattle.—The market has been fairly well supplied with beef this week. The receipts, however, were mostly of the common order. In fact, there were no well finished steers on the market. The demand was active, and steers crossed the scales at from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week's quotations. Cow stuff was in strong demand and the best grades sold at steady prices. Feeders.—Notwithstanding the light supply of feeders, trading throughout the week has been almost lifeless, and values as compared with the corresponding time last week are 10 to 15 cents lower, the depreciation being mostly on the common grades. This decline was in sympathy with the drop in prices at the River Markets. We quote the market as follows: Choice corn fed steers \$3.20 to \$4.25, choice range steers \$3.70 to \$4.00, common to good steers \$3.15 to \$3.70, extra to good cows \$3.00 to \$3.25, common to good cows \$2.60 to \$3.00, but is \$1.90 to \$2.50, veal calves, 175 to 225 pounds, \$4.50 to \$5.50, veal calves, 350 to 400 pounds, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hogs.—The hog market has been heavily supplied this week. Up to the present writing 25 cars have been on sale and the market in the last two days has been overstocked; and it looks as if the buyers have all the hogs they can handle for the next three or four days. We would, therefore, advise our shippers to hold back consignments until the middle of next week, and would advise them to correspond with us before making any shipments so that we can post them in regard to the market and what day to have their hogs here. Values have fluctuated considerably throughout the week, but compared with the corresponding time last week prices are about the same. We quote: Light choice packers \$3.45 to \$3.55, mixed packers \$3.40 to \$3.50, heavy packers \$3.35 to \$3.45. Sheep.—There is a strong inquiry for feeding lambs and sheep, and any of our customers having some for sale would do well to ship them to us. Fat sheep, suitable for the block, are in strong demand, and wethers will sell from \$3.20 to \$3.50; ewes from \$2.90 to \$3.20, and lambs from \$4.25 to \$5.00.

FROM TEXAS TO THE NORTH.

In connection with the fast through trains of the M., K. and T. Ry., the Burlington route maintains through sleeping car service from all the large Texas cities via Hannibal to Chicago. Free chair car service with a change without leaving the train between all Texas points and Chicago. This through car service gives the patrons of the Burlington route the advantage of the fastest time by several hours from Texas to Chicago. The Texas sleeping car forms a part of the equipment of the Burlington's fast "Elizabethtown" and "Chicago" trains. St. Joseph and Chicago, comprising Pullman's latest patterns of sleepers, chair cars and dining cars. General Passenger Agent, L. W. WARELEY.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES.

San Antonio, Nov. 4.—Texas Land & Cattle company to Doble & Co., 1000 cows and 100 bulls, and same company to George W. West, 8000 coming two-year-old heifers at \$13 and 500 bulls at \$30.

Fleming & Davidson to Gibson & Parkinson, 6000 coming four-year-old, like West to J. M. Doble, 300 heifers at \$23.

Nov. 6.—Western Union Beef Company, its entire herd of cattle, numbering 25,000 to 30,000 head, at \$16 per head, delivery in 1898.

John Kennedy to Davidson & Fleming, 12,000 head of calves of this and next year's branding at \$17 per head.

San Angelo—S. Neff to Lum Hudson, 100 cows at \$15.

The Bermuda Stock company to R. S. Campbell, 56 fat cows for \$17.55.

M. B. Pulliam to R. W. Hoskins, 250 yearling steers at \$11, and 75 of same at \$10.

Concho county—F. M. Delashmuth to H. G. Deering of Tom Green county, the XV—brand of cattle, 675 head, for \$11,500. Three years ago this stock of cattle could have been bought for less than \$2000.

Colorado—Jim McCarty to W. N. Waddell, 10 head of stock cattle at \$28. T. A. Witcher to A. W. Goble, 59 head of stock cattle at \$15.50.

Taylor county—J. B. Pumphrey to T. S. Snyder, 336 steers, twos; 209 ones, and 65 heifers, ones and up at \$17 around.

Glassecock county—Thomas Bros. to C. M. Houston, 240 steers, twos and threes, at \$20 around.

San Antonio—Thomas Dewees to J. M. Chittim and Merchant Bros., 4000 two and four-year-old steers at \$21.50, spring delivery.

Amarillo—Ware & Tucker to J. E. & J. W. Rhea, 325 cows and calves at \$20, calves not counted.

L. A. Knight to C. K. Beckett of Hutchinson, Kansas, 166 yearling steers at \$21.87. A few twos went in as ones.

George Slaughter of Running Water to W. S. VanNatta & Son of Fowler, Ind., 300 three and four years old spayed heifers at 27.50, delivery at Amarillo.

A scarcity of stock water west of Amarillo is reported.

There was frost in nearly all parts of Texas on the morning of November second.

In the cattle deals made in San Antonio Nov. 4th, over 15,000 head of cattle changed hands.

In Lubbock county calves are reported as selling at \$14. Cattle in the finest condition and plenty of grass and water.

The Taylor county News, of October 29th, with its numerous handsome illustrations of Abilene scenes, is creditable to Western Texas Journalism.

A Jasper county farmer brought to Beaumont a cucumber, not yet ripe, which was 22 inches long, 21 inches in circumference, and weighed 22 pounds.

The Ballinger Horticultural society will give an exhibition on Nov. 12. The premium list is large and it is expected that this will be the finest exhibition given.

Brenham Press: Mr. E. Pennington's fine Jersey cow gave birth to two fine calves, a male and a female, Tuesday night. They were sired by Mr. Stone's male.

The Brackett, Kinney county, News of the 6th reports a scarcity of stock water. There is plenty of grass in the hills, but the grazing that is good is at too great a distance from water.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock Association, at San Antonio, November 2d, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association at San Antonio January 18th, 1898.

The Roby Banner complains that the ground is still too dry in Fisher county for planting wheat. The season has been good for cotton picking but the crop, which is extremely large, has not yet been entirely gathered.

Hary Land of New Braunfels, has bought three herds of pure bred Durham cattle near Cleburne from R. L. Stroud, Capt. O. P. Arnold and Kennard & Hart. Dr. Stroud received \$50 per head, Capt. Arnold \$35, and Kennard & Hart \$30.

As showing the decreasing production of beet sugar in Europe Consul Bartlett of Matogue reports to the state department at Washington that the estimates of the amount produced for the year 1897-98 at 4,500,000 tons against 4,915,474 tons for the previous year.

Twenty-seven steamships are lying in port at Philadelphia awaiting grain shipments to be carried to Europe. They will carry 6,100,000 bushels of corn and wheat. Corn shipments this year have aggregated nearly 22,600,000 bushels as against less than 7,000,000 in 1896.

The East Texas Fair and Driving Park association closed its exhibition Nov. 5th, and premiums were then awarded to successful exhibitors. The racing attracted a great deal of interest, especially an exhibition race in pacing, in which Kansas paced half-mile in 1:05 and mile in 2:13 1/2.

Colonists are already arriving in Matagorda county to settle on the land purchased for the use of Grand Army

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills

men and their families. It is located on Trespalacios bay, and is said to be the best garden land of that section. It is estimated that over 800 families of union veterans will settle in Matagorda county during the coming winter.

Silverton Stayer: We said to one of our most prominent stockmen the other day: "Charles Goodnight has sold his entire calf crop at \$16." "That is better than I did," he replied. "But of course he got more; his cattle are graded up better than mine." There is a whole volume in that simple remark. It shows how well it pays to "grade up."

Texas Press-Leader (Lubbock): The Loco, which has been causing such havoc up this way among horses, is said to be dying. A small worm is at work on the roots and is cleaning it up very fast. If this is the case, and it seems to be, it is good news to all horse owners here, as there will not likely be a return of the nuisance for several years.

The Childers County Index says that Britt & Crister have sold their lease on the ranch in the north part of Childers county, together with their cattle, to Wm. Harrell of Amarillo. There are about 1000 head of cattle, including the 300 heifers, cases bought from the 8 ranch in King county. The consideration paid is \$20,000. The same paper reports that N. G. Lane has rented the H. H. Campbell pasture in Motley county, about 20,000 acres, and is stocking it up. Last week he bought 800 cattle at Seymour, mostly to manufacture and is moving them out to the pasture.

The two exhibitions at Waco beginning Nov. 10th and lasting three days, promise to be well worthy of attendance. The chrysanthemum show will be given by the Waco Florist society in the Coke building, Nos. 709-711 Austin avenue, and will occupy two floors. There will be 1500 separate exhibits. More than a hundred ladies are engaged in the decoration of the floor space, more than four hundred feet square, and directing the construction of bowers, fountains and grotoques, making it a scene of fairy-like beauty. The Poultry and Pet Stock show will be at 516-518 Austin avenue. It will have more than 1000 pens of poultry and pet animals. All railways entering Waco have given liberal rates.

Chicago Drovers' Journal, Nov. 4th: Sheepmen should feel very well satisfied with the present prices when compared with a year ago. Sheep are \$1.00 @ \$1.50 higher than last year and yet a very gratifying difference. This improvement has encouraged an unusual demand for feeding sheep, for it is evident that many believe that prices will continue upward. Those who bought early when prices were low, will have two good chances to come out ahead. First, because they got their sheep cheap, but chiefly because they will be ahead of the procession when the fed sheep begin to flood the market.

A press dispatch from Denver, Colorado, November 4th, says: It has been decided by the members of the chamber of commerce of this city to arrange for annual meetings of all the prominent cattlemen in this country, beginning with January 1st and a convention will be called for that time. The purpose of these conventions is to discuss cattle, sheep and hog interests, and perhaps steps will be taken to unite to protect the interests of stock raisers. It is proposed not only to induce every stockman of any importance in the country to come to Denver to attend the first convention, but also to bring Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and his predecessor at Washington.

A press dispatch of Nov. 7 from Denver says the National Stock Growers' convention which has been under consideration, was called to-day for Jan. 25 and 26, 1898, by a joint session of the committees from the Denver chamber of commerce and the Colorado Cattle Growers' association. All stock growers are asked to send delegates and breeders of fine stock, government and state officials will also be invited to attend. The subjects of quarantine, diseases, feeding, shipping, commission and all other subjects of interest to the various branches of the industry will be considered. The affair will close with a ball and a banquet to the visitors.

Lexington (Ky.) Leader, Nov. 2d: This afternoon G. D. Wilson's private horse car left the L. & N. for San Francisco. There were seven high bred trotting stallions and one thoroughbred stallion. The horses are en route to Tokio, Japan, where they will go in the Mikado's Imperial Stud. They were bought in Lexington during the past month by S. Noyama, special commissioner of the Imperial Stud. The horses are in charge of Mr. H. C. Richfield, of this city, who will remain in Tokio for several months. The trotting horses are by Noblesse, Patchen, Wilkes, Onward and other sires, and the thoroughbred is Favorable, which was sold at the Brookdale last week.

A most attractive feature of the Abilene Fair of this week is mentioned in a dispatch of Nov. 8 as follows: Probably one of the most interesting features of the fair will be the roping contest on Thursday, Nov. 11. It is a different feature from the roping and branding scene mentioned in yesterday's News. The one is to test the skill of experts in handling the most unmanageable cattle, as well as giving an interesting exhibit; the other is intended to represent the every day occupation of the cowboy while at work on the range. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska will have charge of the roping contest. The steers that have been provided are in every way fitted for the occasion. They are a remnant of the herds of the Rayner Cattle company, and came from the Call Bar and Mark Lynn ranches, situated in King and Stovall counties, and celebrated throughout Western Texas during the flourishing days of the cattlemen in the early eighties. A few years ago J. M. Daugherty of this place bought out the Rayner Cattle company, and in rounding up their pastures a few wild steers were left in the brakes of Croton creek, and the Salt Fork of the Brazos. These steers would probably have remained there had not the rise in cattle during the last two years justified Mr. Daugherty in having them brought and placed in his pasture near this place. He has of-



A sick man is like a man who goes up in a balloon. He is blown hither and thither by the winds of disease. A traveler by rail or steamer has a regular track. He is reasonably certain of reaching a given destination; but the balloonist is at the mercy of totally uncertain elements. No track, no course, no rudder, certainly that any breeze may not bring destruction. So with the sick man. His disordered constitution renders every natural operation uncertain. No organ can be depended on to do its normal work. The stomach will not digest food; the liver will not filter bilious poisons from the blood; the kidneys and skin will not excrete the waste. No regular nourishing or purifying process is going on. There is no certainty except the certainty of dying.

In all dyspeptic, bilious, debilitated conditions, what is needed is to change the abnormal, erratic operations of the system into a natural, regular, straightforward progress in the right direction. Nothing in the world will do this so rapidly and certainly as Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure. It directly regulates the vitalizing functions. It sets the stomach and liver into natural, healthy operation and gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundance of pure, rich blood. It creates appetite; builds up muscular strength, and banishes nervousness and neuralgia. As it can be assimilated by the weakest stomach, its nourishing properties are far superior to nauseating cod liver oil in severe coughs and all wasting diseases. The druggist who recommends something else as "just as good" is thinking more of his extra profit on the "just as good" kind than of your welfare.

ferred them to the committee for the purposes of this contest. They are from 5 to 8 years old, and are "out-laws" in every sense of the word. When the experts rope them and tie them together they will not be playing, and the man who wins the purse will not think it altogether a donation.

CROP CONDITIONS IN TEXAS. The United States Department of Agriculture gives the following report of crop conditions in Texas for the week ending Nov. 1st:

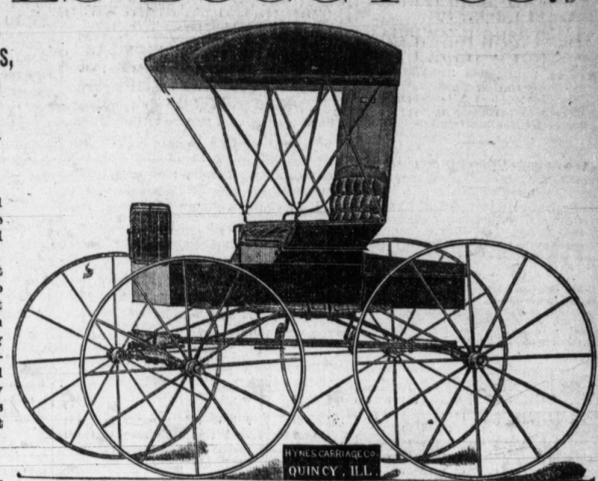
The rainfall during the week put the ground generally in good condition for fall plowing for the first time in a month in some sections over North Texas, and they will be of great benefit for general farming interests. Cotton picking is mostly completed in all sections except some remnants of the crop where late. It is almost a consensus of opinion among the correspondents that the continuous rains have done very little damage to cotton, owing to the fact that the crop is about gathered and there was very little open in the fields to be damaged. The crop has been picked close as a rule, and consequently the yield is some better than anticipated a month ago. Some correspondents who stated a week ago that there was a prospect for some top crop now state that there is none, and others state that a killing frost now would destroy top crop prospects, and with favorable weather for the maturing of the top crop will be light and scanty. There is still some cotton to be picked over North Texas where the plant was late, but this is the middle crop, and prospects for any top crop are very poor. The cotton crop as a whole is considerably below an average, although there will be an average yield in a few months along the Red River in North Texas. Wheat sowing has progressed very well considering the weather, but there is a good deal yet to be sown. The rains were of great benefit to the crop, and will insure a good stand where already sown. Early sown wheat is growing nicely and the outlook is good. The ground is in good condition for cultivation generally over the wheat belt, and wheat sowing will be rushed until completed. There will be a good acreage of wheat sown this year. Rice harvesting is nearing completion. The crop is generally light and almost a failure in places. Corn gathering generally completed, and the yield is below an average. Sugar cane has matured well, and while the stalk is fair and the quality good, the crop is not an average. Some manufacturing commenced. Vegetables will be greatly improved by the recent rains. The cool weather, with light frosts over the northern portion of the state, checked the growth of vegetation. Vegetables along the coast are doing well, but warmer weather would be beneficial to the crop.

"Turn the rascals out"—The familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE. The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration for the week ending Nov. 2, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y. J. J. HEMINGWAY, Secretary. Bulls—Jersey Oaks' Snowball 49308, M. O. Mason & Sons to M. H. Standifer, Waco, Tex.; Lamar's Crown Prince 28335, W. W. Wofford to J. W. Schwab, Houston, Tex.; Sir Frank Clark 48439, W. A. Clark to O. S. Watson, Corpus Christi, Tex. Cows and Heifers—Annie L. Lambert 67053, Mrs. T. A. Thomson to K. T. Johnson, Austin, Tex.; Dunbar's Princess 12073, M. Johnson to S. E. Dunbar, Houston, Tex.; LaPerle 121159, W. A. Clark to A. A. Thompson, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Laura B. of Brushy 98720, E. M. Turner to D. L. Scott, Waco, Tex.; Lena Glen 86502, Mrs. P. E. McGarity to J. W. Ingram, pastures a few wild steers were left in the brakes of Croton creek, and the Salt Fork of the Brazos. These steers would probably have remained there had not the rise in cattle during the last two years justified Mr. Daugherty in having them brought and placed in his pasture near this place. He has of-

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HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILLS.

No. 71—Concord Box Buggy.

LAND, RANCHES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

- 1,000 choice, well bred Southern Texas feeders. 500—1200 lb. feeders, located in Nueces County. 1,600 full blood Hereford cattle located in the Panhandle. 500 good, well bred de-horned feeders in Throckmorton County. 7,500 acres enclosed and well improved, 30 miles south of Abilene. 6,000 acres of choice grazing or agricultural land near Abilene, Texas. 1,000 Nueces County two and three year old steers for spring delivery. 2,250 two, three and four old steers, pick out of 2,800, located near San Angelo. 12,000 choice highly graded cows, as good as there is in the Panhandle, with leased range. 5,000 coming four year old steers, located in Mason and adjoining counties, for spring delivery. 2,000 good cows, all in one mark and brand, above the quarantine line, near the Texas & Pacific Railroad. A ranch near Big Springs, Texas, containing 16,000 acres, 8,000 of which are held by patents, balance by lease. 10,000 mixed she cattle located in Southern Texas, will be sold at a reasonable price for immediate or spring delivery. 1,000 extra large, heavy steers suitable for feeders, or are fat enough to ship direct to market, located near Big Springs. The "I O A" ranch containing about 70,000 acres of patented land, 17 miles of running water, located in Lubbock County. 2000 first class, well-bred, coming two year old Southern Texas heifers, all in one mark and brand, a choice lot of young cattle. 300 dry cows, 300 cows and calves and 100 heifer yearlings, located near Richmond, Texas, good class of Southern Texas cattle. 30,000 acres of fine grazing and fairly good agricultural land, 50 miles southwest of Fort Worth, a big bargain and on easy terms. 5,000 splendidly bred coming two, three and four year old steers, located in Southern Texas, will be sold for immediate or spring delivery. 2,500 coming two year old steers, located below but near the quarantine line; can be delivered above the line the last half of November if desired. 1700 well-bred mixed stock cattle and a 40,000 acre pasture, first class land, with splendid improvements, 12 miles north of San Diego, in Duval County, at a bargain and on easy terms. 10,000 highly graded Short Horn cattle with ranch containing 140,000 acres, half patented and half leased, located in the Southern part of the Panhandle. One of the best herds and best ranches in the State. A herd of about 20,000 good, well-bred, Western Texas stock Cattle, on good leased range, at a bargain. Those who want a good herd of cattle located above the quarantine line will do well to investigate this proposition. 30,000 cattle and 300,000 acres of land located in Northern Arizona. The cattle are highly graded and in fine condition. The land practically controls a million acres of fine grazing and watered land. A big bargain with unusually easy terms. Ranch containing 160,000 acres in a solid body, all patented land, located on the Staked plains divided into several different pastures, all enclosed with a splendid barb-wire fence, plenty of wells and wind mills, good ranch houses and everything in first-class repair. This is one of the best equipped ranches in the Panhandle country, will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. 14,000 highly graded Hereford cattle, consisting of cows, calves, one and two year old heifers and registered bulls. Will only be sold with the ranch, which is one of the best in the Panhandle, contains 250,000 acres, 185,000 of which is patented, balance school lands held by lease. Is divided into 8 or 10 different pastures, all enclosed with splendid fences, watered mainly by springs and running streams, located immediately on the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad; will be sold at its market value and on easy terms. The above are only a part of the large list of properties that we are now offering and on which we are prepared to quote low price, and on the land offered can always give easy terms. With our extensive acquaintance, large list of customers and unequalled facilities we feel justified in saying that we can make it to the interest of both buyers and sellers to deal through us. For price and full particulars, address

THE GEO. B. LOVING COMPANY, LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENTS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Branch offices at 812 Main Street, DALLAS, and 216 Main Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday BY THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO.

Office of Publication 313 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Fort Worth Office, Scott-Harold Building

San Antonio Office, 216 Main Plaza.

Subscription, \$1 a Year.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Communications addressed to either of the three offices will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience to us, however, we would ask that all business communications as well as those intended for publication, be addressed to our Dallas office.

R. M. Collins and C. C. Poole and A. C. Walker are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal and are authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

One of the most notable transactions during this or any season was the recent sale of 12,000 calves of this and next years branding for \$17 per head. The report of the sale says: "Two years ago calves of this age had practically no market value in this section and were thrown in with the sales of older cattle."

The race-meeting that will open at Fort Worth on the 15th of November is a fortunate event not only for that city, but for the entire state. The Dallas Fair brought to its racing stables some of the most noted horses of the country, and many of them are remaining for the contests upon the Fort Worth track, which is one of the best in the land. New Orleans has hitherto witnessed the winter racing of the great horses of the more important circuits. The unfortunate yellow fever visitation, from which that city is just recovering, prevented carrying out the usual programme, and Fort Worth will witness trials of speed by great performers that under other circumstances could scarcely have been brought to Texas. The Journal hopes that the result will give Fort Worth a prominent place in racing events.

From all over the yellow fever district the reports are full of encouragement. The number of new cases, as well as of mortalities, is rapidly decreasing. New Orleans has been the most severely stricken, but the board of health in that city has become convinced that the fever is broken and in a very short time will be exterminated altogether. Business is steadily improving, but unfortunately the best part of the business season has been lost irretrievably. The total number of cases reported up to Nov. 7th was 1729, and the total number of deaths 228. The total number of cases absolutely recovered is 916, while 585 are still under treatment. The death rate has been unusually small, and the limitation of the stricken area has been unusually effective. A study of the epidemic during its visitation just passing encourages the hope that scientific methods of treatment, of quarantine, and of disinfection will steadily tend to its extirpation.

During the last three months there have been the largest operations in cattle that have been known since the cattle boom in the first half of the last decade. Millions of dollars have changed hands since that time, and as the 15th of November approaches the date when quarantine restrictions upon the movement of cattle to any part of the country will be lifted, deals become more numerous and of greater magnitude. On Saturday in San Antonio sales were made aggregating in amount nearly a million dollars. On the same day in Fort Worth there were several large transactions. It is to be noted that the purchasers are men of long experience in the cattle industry and who are, from the necessities of their transactions the men who know best the present conditions of all departments of the cattle business. The situation lacks many of the characteristic features of a "boom." It is a condition caused by scarcity of a supply in a demand for consumption instead of a speculative demand. A large proportion of the purchases are of stock cattle, are made to replenish the ranges. Little or no money is invested by the class in this country and in Europe that twelve to fifteen years ago sought ranch investments and bought without knowledge and wildly. The extension and increase of ranch industries again in Texas will be directed by experience and sagacity, and it is safe to assume that never again will the business of breeding cattle upon the range meet with the disasters that attended it a few years ago, and from which it is just recovering.

From the Panhandle of Texas comes reports of a number of land purchases of a character that indicate the growth of stock farming in Texas. The effect of the rapid and general improvement of the grade of our Western Texas cattle accelerates the change of system where conditions permit it. The purely bred sires require feeding and care to give the best results from their use.

The graded offspring richly repay the cost of the same feeding and care, and there are plenty of stockmen in Texas who know these facts and are taking the advantages offered.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

The various experiment stations that have been established by the government in all parts of the United States have been of vast service to the farmer and the stockman in saving them expense and labor in finding out the adaptability of soils and climate in different sections of the country, the merits and costs of different varieties of feeds, the best method in feeding, caring for animals and poultry, and preparation of products for the market. No line of rural industry has been neglected by the competent, careful and conscientious men who have in charge the work of the several stations. The result of their labors is given to all who are interested in the frequent bulletins reporting the result of their labors. It would be hard to estimate the possible utilities and benefits of their work, utilities and benefits that become in large proportion actual as progressive farmers more and more take advantage of the reports that are published and disseminated over all parts of the country.

The New York experiment station has taken measures for a further extension of the benefits of their work which ought to be instituted in every state. In this assistance was given by a legislative appropriation. A large proportion of their work has been for the benefit of the horticultural interests so large in that state, but the same general principles and methods are adaptable to the different classes of farming and stock raising in Texas. The general system may be briefly stated as one which attempts to teach by object lessons rather than by the collection of scientific facts. It comprehends an effort to become more in touch with the practical farmer and breeder, to educate him more fully and practically in his special department by stimulating an attentive interest in the missionary efforts of those engaged in the agricultural extension work. The purely scientific work of the station work is neither neglected nor diminished. It is the fundamental part of the aggregate work, and is the direct of. As stated by one of the New York agricultural journals, the efforts are to reach the people interested and to teach them by means of itinerant schools and experiments, by elementary instructions in rural schools, and by instruction through correspondence and courses of reading. It has been found that where practical agricultural teaching has been instituted in the schools the youth accepted it with the greatest interest, and it became a most entertaining part of the school course to the scholars and teachers alike. The teaching is practical, and by object lesson of all. As stated by one of the New for the interest excited. The reading and correspondence methods are extending in the scope of work and in the number of persons reached, most of them being young farmers.

It is remarkable, considering the large place agriculture occupies in our industrial life, how little our educational methods have been directed upon lines that could possibly lead to the practical benefit of the farmer. Our schools have had a tendency to lead the intelligent and ambitious ever away from the farm. In spite of unfortunate methods, however, scientific thought and inquiry have been busy in ways that inevitably led to a wider recognition of the importance of a strong intellectual equipment for successful agriculture, and the experiment stations have grown out of the need for a progressive farming that would wrest from the soil its utmost potential product in order that the cheap land and cheap labor of other countries might not leave our farmers without profit from their toll. Co-ordinate to some extent with these have grown the farmers' institutes. These are capable of becoming organizations of the greatest practical benefit, and will doubtless grow in number an influence upon the agricultural industries of the country. Our county fairs are helpful in several ways, and can become more helpful still with the growing interest of the farmer in reaching up to the higher planes of his calling. Stockmen have long had organizations which, without having it expressly their object, yet tended to have it as their effect that the individual member was enabled to appropriate to the direction of his own affairs the aggregate experience and intelligence of his fellows.

Agricultural journals are not the least valuable of the factors in promoting progressive farming, the words including intelligent breeding and management of live stock as well as the cultivation of land. They bring to the home of their readers week after week the best thought and the results of the keen observation and research of the most intelligent of the agricultural class. Their work could be more effective and would have greater practical value if they sought more from the practical men of the country, reports of their experiments, their successes and their failures, for even from failures often is found the way to the methods that win the best success. Every intelligent farmer experiments

more or less, and each experiment is really a scientific effort in which his neighbors, subject to conditions like his own, must have an interest. He can tell of each experiment easily and intelligently to his neighbor, and could often confer benefit upon many by communicating a report of it briefly and explicitly to a wide circle of readers.

Altogether the progress of the farmer in enlightened methods is gratifying and its results mean a great deal for the prosperity of all engaged in other vocations.

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Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills.

Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES. The famous bull, "The Ensign," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bulls. The great strength and support of the Red Polled cattle is in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world. A mahogany red, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and keep fat on one-half what it will take to keep any other breed. The Red Polled Bull, when bred to cows of another strain, get red calves or 95 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Special invitation extended to Texas and Territory cattlemen and stock farmers. Address:

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Breeders of: Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Thoroughbred Poultry, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs.

We can supply families and dairies with fresh cows at all times. This our specialty.

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Pure-bred Bull Calves, High-grade Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls,

The grades are from dams through quarter bred and better and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car lots at reasonable prices. Address:

G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colorado.

HICKORY GROVE HERD OF POLAND CHINAS.

Top-sired Both sexes, ready for use, sired by BLACK MODEL, by KLEVER'S MODEL, MOSHER'S BLACK U. S. LONG LOOK, by "THE 1000 LOOKOUT," HEMHOLDT CHIEF, a worthy son of the great and only CHIEF TEGUM-SHIE and My herd boasts are BLACK MODELS, assisted by LOGAN CHIEF, one of CHIEF TEGUM-SHIE'S 2nd great-sons. First come first served. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. KEELOR, Clarence, Mo.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

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MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of car loads a specialty.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE.

We won more Ribbons at the big State Fairs this year than any other Hereford Herd.

400 Head 100 SERVICEABLE BULLS and anything you may want in the male or female line singly or in car lots.

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THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM.

150 head of Registered Hereford cattle for sale cheap, consisting of 40 one and two-year-old heifers; 10 cows; three to eight years old; 25 Bull Calves, six to 12 months old; 10 Bull Calves, four to seven years old; 50 Bull Calves, six to ten months old. These cattle are as well bred as can be found in America and good individuals, and are in good condition. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser.

C. A. STANARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

Glover Blossom Short Horns.

125 Bates & Scotch Topped. Bulls in service Grand Victor 115723. Kirtlington Duke of Haverhill, Vol. 41.

Crystal Springs Short Horns.

100 Bates & Cruickshank. Bulls in service Chieftain Violet 4th 119394. Kirtlington Duke of Haverhill, Vol. 41.

20 CHOICE YEARLING BULLS AND 20 HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Are choice individuals, out of selected cows and grown out right. GEORGE BORNWELL, Nettleton, Caldwell Co., Mo. J. F. FINLEY, Beekeeper, Caldwell Co., Mo. 80 miles east of Kansas City; 50 miles east of St. Joseph and H. St. Joe railway, Burlington Station.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS OF ANCIENT BRITON, ANXIETY, LORD WILTON, THE GROVE 3rd, AND BEAU REAL STRAINS.

175 bulls for 1898 service; 60 of them 12 to 20 months old Sept. 1st, 1897.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri

SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

A grand useful lot of pure-bred yearlings, two year old and Ram lambs. Singly or in car lots, at prices that will sell them.

Please write your wants and let us quote you, or better, come and select.

KIRKPATRICK & SON, Connor, Wyandotte Co., Ks.

Pleasant View Stock Farm, Registered Hereford Cattle.

175 head. Bulls in service Boatman 5911, and Cephus 5707. Breeding cows Anxiety 4th 9904, North Pole 2946, Imp. Peeping Tom 13409, Lord Milton 4599 and others of equal note.

33 VERY CHOICE YEARLING BULLS

Ready to go. Write for particulars, or better visit us.

CORNISH & PATTEN, Osborn, DeKalb Co., Mo.

Public Sale of Short Horn Cattle.

Second Annual Sale from the Idlewild Herd, at Hayes' Barn in the City of Bunceton,

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1897.

55 Head will go UNDER THE HAMMER—30 BULLS AND 25 HEIFERS. Cruickshank and Cruickshank topped on best American families. All the bulls old enough are included. And I make a special claim for this draft of heifers. They are richly bred and up-to-date in quality. Everything offered is young with its whole life of usefulness. Part of the females are bred to Bunch 10861 and Godoy 115575.

Sale in Tent, No Postponement for Weather. Commences 12:30 prompt. Bunceton is situated on the Mo. P. R. R. and close connection is made with the M. K. & T. at Sedalia and Boonville. W. F. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo. COL. WOODS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—CON. Cattle for Sale. 2,000 native three and four year old steers. 2,000 Two. 200 Yearling Steers. 500 coming Yearling Steers. Several lots of Stock Cattle. Address: W. B. LEWIS, Coleman, Coleman Co., Tex.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

SHORT HORN BULLS. We have on hand one car load of pure bred Short Horn Bulls, ranging in age from nine to sixteen months. They are all red in color and all first class lot, both as to breeding and individuality. Abington is 90 miles north of Quincy, on main line of C. & Q. R. R. Address: J. W. DAWDY & SON, Abington, Ill. Knox Co.

Hereford Park Stock Farm, Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, Proprietor. Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014 weight, 2,500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first prizes than any herd of any breed at the Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire Hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. IKAARD, Manager, Hereford, Texas.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three milks from Beaville, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas.

J. W. BURGESS,

Proprietor of Short Horn Cattle.

SHORT HORN BULLS, ALL AGES.

FOR SALE.—Address: Walter P. Stetson, Gertrude, Jack Co., Texas.

NEOSH VALLEY HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 18918, heads herd. Young bulls for sale. Address: D. P. NOBTON, Council Grove, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

50 High Grade Short Horn Heifers, ones and twos, mostly reds. 8 or 10 Bull Calves, reds.

P. S. DUNCAN, Ferriss, Mo.

Red Polled Cattle.

One-car Registered Bulls under 15 months of age, one car Registered Heifers in calf, one car Registered Heifers, Cows for sale. Hereford, Light Brahmas, Merino Sheep, St. Louis and Texas State Fair, and the latter at Texas State Fair. My Sows are of the Teumseh, Wilkes, and Perfection strains. My herd is in prime condition. I have about 40 nice mellow pigs that I will sell at about one-half their real value.

My Poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahma, Dark Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. Hamburgs, also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching.

You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock, or to write and ask questions. Always mention the JOURNAL.

W. E. MICKLE, Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

Cherry Orchard Herd.

Registered Poland China, 100 head. Herd boars—Wren's Model, 17400 S; Hadley Corwin Families, 1552 S; Wren's Medium No. 4641 S; Capper and Tanner, sons of Will Wauter, Jr., 17719 S, and Col. Hideretor, 107, XIX and other noted sires. Also one-half dozen lots of best breeding and ready for service.

BIG VALLEY STOCK FARM.

For Poland-China Hogs, Mink Stock and Pit Game Chickens, write J. V. BARTLEY, Lancaster, Texas.

HORSES.

Saddle Stallions and Jacks.

THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hall and other noted sires. Also one-half dozen lots of best breeding and ready for service.

F. G. BUFORD, Waggoner's Stables, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOATS.

FOR ANGOA GOATS apply to H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Texas.

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BUFF COCHINS—Morris prize won in Buff last three years than all Texas breeders put together. Ten Buffs, one-half dozen lots of best breeding and ready for service.

E. T. BRANCH, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—White and Barred Plymouth Rock, Light and Dark Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, White Crested Black Polish, etc.

Send stamps for reply. H. A. DAVIS, Merit, Hunt Co., Tex.

DUCKS AND TURKEYS.

Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Stock FOR SALE.

W. B. SALTER, Hillsdale, Mich. Look Box 32.

J. F. Henderson,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. State agent for MONITOR INCUBATOR and BROODER. Send 4 cents for Catalogue and Price list.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

TO THE UNATTAINABLE.

Dear, how many the songs I bring you Vows of dream-stuffs, pleasure and pain. All the songs of my life I sing to you, And you hear and answer again. Though no rhyme do your dear lips say to me, Yet, my poet, sweet songs you bring; When you smile, then the angels play to me. Tunes to the silent songs you sing.

All my soul goes forth in a song to you, All my needs for your sake are done, All my laurels and bays belong to you, In your name I will battle for me. Just by living you make my life dear to me. Though your lips never speak my name; 'Tis your hands that in dreams appear to me, Bringing me all that I ask of fame. —E. Nesbit in Longman's Magazine.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

A Happy Wife returns to the Household this week. Her case is indeed an exceptional one. It does not convince me, however, that early marriage and domesticity are desirable. Let me let your foolish girl think of imitating Happy Wife. Her's might not be the exception to the rule. Wild Violet is a blessing to me today. I needed her encouraging words. If I have said ought to increase another's love for me, and to elevate my other life to a higher plane, I will gather courage and say life is beautiful. Cultivate the courage, my dear Wild Violet, to say to your friends the words of encouragement and praise they deserve. But discriminate well between flattery and just praise. Let great souls abhor it, and cannot be fooled into accepting it for a thing genuine. Every human soul loves just praise and thirsts for it as the violets do for dew, the earth for Heaven's showers, and the flowers for the sun. Elmira joins the Household this week. She wishes a description of Western Texas. Cannot someone who lives on a ranch and has the gift of word painting to give her a description of a western ranch.

Uncle Sam writes a good letter this week. I like her very much. Read what she says about the failure of marriage. I ask with her, can an institution of God's be a failure? Is not marriage the holiest, most solemn, sacred institution sent from Heaven to earth? The mistake is not in the institution, but the want of seriousness with which it is too often entered. Two good people will not make a failure of anything. If I ever have time to call my own I will write Uncle a private letter. Anyhow, I thank her for her little notes of encouragement and cheer.

Morning Glory is indeed welcome and I hope will gather courage to write a longer letter next time. If she is lonely, perhaps she can find cheer by making the Household her friend and visiting with them frequently. The members of the Household are good company. I can vouch for that. I spend part of my time with them. Impudence and Uncle must be kindred spirits. The same spirit possessed them at writing of the faintest of marriage this week. Impudence's letter is good. Let every one read it. She believes what she writes. I like that. If you would impress anything upon another, you must first thoroughly and sincerely believe it yourself. Rawhide Bill comes to join us this week. I like him. He brings the atmosphere of the genuine cowboy with him. I like anything genuine. Rawhide Bill does not like the city. I am convinced he has never given it a fair trial. We will live in the Household now with the pleasant expectancy of Rawhide Bill's "dash of poetry." I dare say it will be rare and racy. But please do not have it so rare and racy that it will have to go to the waste basket. The waste basket is full.

Western Maud has gathered courage to join the Household. Am sorry she was afraid of us. "Only Flirting" has been published in Household. Elizabeth can have the copy sent by Western Maud if she will send for it. Who do the members think of Son Billy's suggestion of a Household badge? I am sorry his letter came too late for his suggestion to receive attention before the fair. Will some one explain to Billy the advantage possible from having loved and lost? No, Billy is not forgetful of reading. Harry comes in and takes our breath this week. Is a harsh critic. Is he too harsh? I am sure he is not broad enough in sympathy. He is too cyclonic to entrap anything young and tender into that great empty Saratoga. There is much truth in some things he says. Select the true for yourselves and leave the chaff. Panhandle Willie has won my favor by not liking trash reading. There is too little time in any one short life to spend it reading such trash as many of the young feed upon. Who denies the perniciousness of feeding the body on weakening, unwholesome food? How much more pernicious to feed the mind on trash? Give the mind good and nourishing food, as you do the body. I would say to every mother, be exceedingly careful that your young boys read. You can't be too careful. It is just as easy, and how infinitely much better to see that only the right kind of books fall into their youthful hands. As you would not put poison in their food, be equally careful not to put poison in their libraries for them. See that there are no yellow-backs, ten cent detective stories to fire them with an ambition to run away from home and be a hero desperate, to give some poor detective something to do. The young boy's ambition and imagination craves a stimulant, naturally as his stomach does food. He will have it. See that only the right kind is within his reach. Boys naturally crave to be heroes. They would just as soon be a noble hero as an ignoble one. If they read as much about the noble kind. At least try this plan.

A NEW BOY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you admit another little stranger to your happy circle? I would have written sooner, but for fear of the waste-basket did not write. But I thought I would try, and if this one escaped that basket, I would try again. My father takes the paper, and I am very much interested in the Household especially. I am a lover of Paded. And Gray-Eyes, too. I too agree with Ruthell about cowboys being very easily pleased. I have never found one of Man's letters. And I think Grandma's letter is very nice. I have spent the summer at home. The summer has been away from home this summer was three days and two nights. I will close for this time. Love to the Household. BENJAMIN K. Cypress Bloom, Texas.

BEEN SILENT, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Once again I seek admittance into our beloved Household, wondering how I have been forgotten. The Household has many new members, so many, in fact, that I would feel almost a stranger if it was not for our dear address, with a well-wish to all. Please send me your sincere thanks, Mrs. B., for offering to send me the books. I was prevented from sending you my address on account of taking the fever. Hope you will not think me ungrateful after all these years. How dearly I would like to join Mother's Girl in asking for a photo of our address, not to be put at the head of the Household, but one just for myself alone. What has become of Man? He should give me some news of himself, or causing such a stir in the Household. Willa Sunshine, I can sympathize with you, for I, too, went fishing, and paid dearly for my pleasure with weeks of pain. But life has its bitter as well as its sweets, and we appreciate the blessings more by having a little sorrow and pain as we journey through life. With best wishes for all, and love to Mrs. B., will say good-bye. SALOME.

UNSEAL THE ALABASTER BOX OF SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Buchanan: May I come in? I have often thought I would write a letter to the Household, but have never had the courage to try till now. Will you be so kind as to give me a comfortable rocker by that sunny window, that I may hide my face behind it, and cry myself out? Ah, did I hear some one call me a silly old maid? Very well, such remarks are made quite often. Man, I really thing you and Plains Cowboy ought to tell the Household of your troubles. I am sure you have not in all the world friends more ready to share your troubles or to rejoice in your prosperity. Circle Dot, surely you believe that silent sorrow is very apt to break the heart? I am sure you will receive all the sympathy you need. Right here let me say to one and all, do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their hearts can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind words you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of sympathy, perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin with out a flower, than a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to avenge our friends beforehand for burial. Post mortem kindness doesn't cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward our way. Even if this should escape the waste-basket, I may never see it, as we do not take the Journal. If I am welcome you may hear again from me. BLUE EYES. Clarendon, Texas.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you admit a girl, sixteen years of age, into your happy circle? I have long been an admirer of the Household but have never before picked up courage enough to write, for fear of that dreaded waste-basket. I live within one mile of the thriving little town of Roscoe. Our school begins here next Monday. We have a good school when all are in attendance. I want to ask how many of the correspondents are fond of music. I am for one, and am an avid collector of records. I think Peach Blossom's and Brown Eyes' letters are real interesting. I hope they will write often. Well, as this is my first attempt to write, I will close. If this does not reach the wastebasket, I will come again. I bid the Household adieu. ROSCOE, TEXAS. HAPPY PEARL.

SWEET CHARITY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I see by a recent issue of the Christian Herald that our relief ship, City of Everett, has safely arrived at Calcutta with her cargo of corn for the suffering people of India. She floated a large red flag with a blue cross, given by the ladies of San Francisco, from which port she sailed. A large Christian Herald flag, one with the name of the ship and "Ourselves" floated down from a steam launch with a large party of missionaries on board, and slowed down amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The corn was in good condition, and was promptly distributed among the stricken. Bishop Theoburn writes of the arrival of the ship: "I believe it has done much to create a good feeling among all classes, and I am glad for the sake of our dear native land that this noble harbinger of peace, good will and unalloyed kindness has come to our shores." America has contributed \$250,000 to these thankless and suffering people. We are these that sweet charity still lives. The sacrament of marriage, in a general sense, has never been a failure since on that morn of creation to the assembled, listening hosts of heaven this proclamation was given: "And the good Lord said, it is not good that man should be alone. I will make him an helpmeet for him." There will always be failures in all the grand plans God has for us, be-

cause of our frailty and short-sightedness. But we will hear of fewer failures when the boys and girls are more carefully trained to realize the importance of the home as a good or evil influence on society. When mothers, especially, realize that the many failures in marriage on the part of the girls are due to a lack of domestic training. If they are allowed to shirk their part of the home making when young, they are very likely to become household drudges in homes of their own. It would be a wise plan in many instances to put Bridget on the wheel, send her out to practice physical culture, typewriting and the like, while the daughters were introduced into the kitchen, taught to prepare wholesome food for the home ones. We need the bright and beautiful talent right in the homes of our land. There are plenty not so good to fill the outside places. As to the training of boys, if they are expected to act well their part of the great drama of life, they must be as carefully trained as the girls. Don't send my boy your way when he's young. Custom brings them more generally in contact with evil influences, therefore if we expect the best results in manhood, they must be strongly fortified with a true, pure life as long as possible. One with perfect health may go among contagion, where a weakling dare not go. It is so in a moral sense. I regret that boys are so often neglected—that Jack is allowed associates that would morally degrade him. This should never be. I wish I could write the sentiments indelibly on the title page of every boy's life as he steps across the threshold into manhood's years. "Be true to yourself at start, journey men, true to yourself and God; Ere you build your house mark well the spot; Test all the ground, and build you not on the sand or shaking sod." How beautiful life would be if all the way through to them it was headed.

To Mrs. Thomas, Nellie Hugh Hampton, Isabell, Betsy B., Bachelor, Billy Uncle Ned, Uncle Gus, and a host of others, I send greeting, and hope their balmy autumn breezes will gently waft their thoughts to the Household, and induce them to write. GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 15, 97.

FREE TO ENTER AT ANY TIME.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I was very much interested in some of the letters this week, and as the Household is our home, I think we ought to feel free to enter at any time. I am glad you like my name. I am glad you like it. I love it because of the memories associated with it. I have a dear little friend who called me her "sweet violet sister." If any collection of pictures would hold the little poem in the Houston Post of Oct. 4, entitled, "Sweet Violets," you will see who she is. I feel very much complimented when she told me it reminded her of me. Mrs. B. I dreamed the other night you sent me a large collection of pictures, and among them were three of yourself. I was very much disappointed when I awoke and found it all a dream. We could not read those questions you said answer to ourselves without loving you better and letting our minds to "higher levels." Little Lady, please write a long letter. I want to hear more from you. I am glad you like my letters, and am glad you told me so, for how else could I ever have known? Brown eyes, you have "touched the keynote." Oh! if every one would just read your letter over and over on "Say So," and take it to heart. How much brighter would this world seem and how much lighter would our hearts be if we would all just "say so" when we appreciate a kindness of a loved one, a friend, or even a stranger. That brings remorse to my mind. Brown eyes. So often do I want to praise some one or tell them how I appreciate their kindness, but have not the courage. Sometimes I think that is my greatest fault. With best wishes to you and Household, I will say good-bye. SON BILLIE. Iredell, Bosque County, Texas.

FROM AN EAST TEXAS GIRL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Here comes a black-eyed girl from Eastern Texas asking admittance into the happy Household. I have been a constant reader of the Texas paper, especially the Household, for some time, and as I see so many others writing I decided that I would make my first attempt. I see there is always some new subject being brought in for discussion, but I will not say that it is my first, but if it is lucky enough to pass that basket without stopping, of course that will encourage me to say more next time. I wish some of you Western writers would give a written description of your country, etc. As I have never read a letter of that kind in the Household, I would enjoy reading one very much. I think books a good subject for us to write upon, but perhaps every one is not like me. I love my books and the school room. Who will not admit that we spend our happiest hours in school? I will think the most enjoyable time of my life has and is yet to be spent with my books. I see my letter growing rather long, so I bid adieu to all the Household. Best wishes to all. ELMIRA. Irvy, Texas.

A GOOD LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: How pleased I am at your sweet acceptance of my poor letter to the Household. There was something in your comment on my letter that went to my heart, and I longed to grasp your hand in love and sympathy. Oh, why can we not have more love and kindness in this big, beautiful world of ours? But let us, dear Household, strive to help each and every one we come in contact with, at least with some little word of kindness if nothing more. They cost us nothing but a little selfishness, and how sweet to a sorrowing heart. I think the piece on cheerfulness just grand. I like Mrs. Buchanan, think Virgie made a mistake in admitting she loves a man who would assure her that he loves her, but I pity her and hope she will try to overcome that love and love some one who will esteem her love. I also sympathize with Tube Rose. Her lot is indeed a sad one, but I do not think she is willing to trust it to one who is all powerful to help and

TO HEAL, AND SHE MAY YET MAKE SOME MAN HAPPY, LOVING WIFE.

Though I married the only man I ever really and truly loved, I think there is more than one love. If there is not, why do so many people marry two and three times and always seem to be happy? Love is a strange thing. I do not pretend to understand its mysteries. It ought to be handled tenderly and considerately. It is apt to take wings and fly away. So many love to test another's love. Be careful while you are testing. Remember you are paining the heart that loves you. Perhaps there is some misunderstanding between Man and his love. Perhaps she still loves him and is sorry about the difference, but is too proud to acknowledge it. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I fear your criticism will be, my letter is too long this time. There is no Sunday school or preaching to-day. The much-needed rain interfered, but the rain was very welcome. It was very dry here. How can Lottie say marriage is a failure? Surely God never fails, and it is his own institution. It is the people who are a failure; not marriage. It is our own acts that make us a failure. Let us improve them and the world will be happier, but let us believe like the poet: "Evil is often wrought by want of Thought as well as want of heart."

BROWN EYES WROTE SUCH INTERESTING LETTERS.

I am glad Ellen S. has had such a glorious summer. May it ever be thus with her. I, for one, would like to know Woodland Mary's ideal. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household, please forgive me for this long letter. Love to all. UNICE. Ovilla, Texas.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Friends: It has been a long time since I wrote to the Household and I know that you have forgotten I ever wrote before. I see that you are discussing "Is Marriage a Failure?" Please let me tell my pleasant experience. Some say you should be at least twenty or twenty-two before you join the holy bonds of matrimony; some say that a "runaway" match never live happily together. No, my case is surely an exception all around, for let me tell you of my happy union. At the tender age of fifteen summers I became the bride of a boy just twenty-two. I was in the schoolroom one day, the next day I was a happy wife. Of course, I hardly need to tell you that we eloped, for there are few mothers who let their daughters marry so young. Nevertheless, my mother thought a great deal of that dear boy, and of course we were entirely forgiven. In August we celebrated our tenth anniversary. We have four little children to bless our home—two girls and two boys—and to-day, dear Mrs. B., we are as young and happy as we were the day I became his school-girl bride. Now I hope I have lived you up with myself alone. If this misses the waste basket I will write again. Love to all, and let some at least think that marriage is not a failure. A HAPPY WIFE. Pleasant Grove, Texas.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I can not keep quiet any longer, you and the others are so nice and entertaining. I want to chat a little while. I know I will not stay too long if you will only make me welcome for this time. I read your letters just as soon as the Stock Journal comes from the office. I live in the country and spend very lonely hours. I have a nice home, on a hill, with a beautiful little branch flowing in sight; have some nice flowers. My geraniums are in full bloom, and colorful. The lovely chrysantheums, my favorite flower (some day, perhaps, I will tell you why they are my favorite), are in buds. Soon they will make a beautiful display of red, cream, white and yellow. Ah, here I am yet! Well, good night. I may call again. MORNING GLORY. Carter, Texas.

HAS THE TONE OF A GENUINE COWBOY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: After reading so many good letters from different parts of the state, I concluded I would try my luck and see if there was room left for another so-called Cowboy. I admire Brown Eyes' letter so much. Write again, Brown Eyes, Oh, probably you are sick; is it so? I have heard it said it takes two alligators and a negro man to live one summer down. But of course that isn't so, is it? And Wild Violet, your last letter was just splendid, and that poetry; oh, it was lovely. Write again soon. If I see this in print will come next time with a dash of poetry myself. And Ouachita Ogress wants to know that a round-up is I do wonder if there are still people living as far west as Colorado, and don't know what a round-up is? I have seen a few round-ups in my short life, but have never heard any definition for them yet. So as well as I can explain, it is a herd of everything thrown together, is a round-up. We will say a bunch of cats or dogs or pretty girls, or well, just everything. Say, Bashful Boy, I can't agree with you in regards to the love talking of girls. I never can get one started on the subject. They won't talk love to not one bit, but guess it's because they don't want to. Plains Cowboy, come again. Yes, I think, too, if some of those charming young ladies from the east would come out to our Panhandle country they might accidentally catch a cowboy. Of course you are well aware of the fact that they are hard to catch, that is when they get started to running. Say, Plains Cowboy, how do you like city life, or did you ever experience it? I like it fine, although it gets awful monotonous after so long a time. I spent a whole week in Amarillo once, one of the largest shipping points in the state, and I tell you I was glad to get back to the ranch. Well, for fear this may meet its fatal doom before it gets in print, I will close. Love to all. From Dimmitt, Texas. RAWHIDE BILL.

ON "IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Some of the answers to the query, "Is marriage a failure?" are perfectly preposterous; we just as well say that the whole creation of the all-wise God was futile and that He and His wife were snits. God instituted marriage. He said man needed a help-met, therefore created woman and pronounced His work good. We should not question the effect of the in-

finite wisdom and power of God. True, there are many unhappily married, the wrong man and the wrong woman; where both are at fault, there can be no happiness, for none is promised. Let the right man marry the right woman; she is his strength in sunshine, his solace in trouble, for God has given her to him, and she raises him up; she is the power behind the throne. Side by side, hand in hand, they face the difficulties of life. A true husband is a strong fort for his wife. A man gets the wrong woman. She pulls him down. The man who lives lonely half his life because a girl filled him has an abnormally developed ideal of true love. Love is not the growth of our own will, but springs spontaneously within the human heart, is of celestial growth, and destined to immortal bloom. I have been married twice. Marriage, like everything else true, has its counterfeits. Father, son and holy ghost. Father, mother and infant; one family bound together in a chain of love; a symbol of the Holy Trinity. IMPUDENCE. Douglas, Texas.

THE PUZZLE CLUB.

Don't be afraid to send in your contributions. If they are not deemed good enough, no harm is done. Practice makes perfection. Send them to Lock Box 169, Fort Worth, Texas. Contributions for the Puzzle Club should be addressed "Lock Box 169, Fort Worth, Texas." They are not necessarily for the examples already given, but may be anything in the way of an original puzzle thought to be interesting. Make an effort to secure one of the prizes. 26.—DECAPITATION. A man may believe that a girl's heart is his. Think she's ONE, and continue to woo. Only find when he asks her to wed, All he gets for his pains is the TWO. —DARIUS. 27.—DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 3. A species of grain. 4. To diversify. 5. Made of a certain wood. 6. A numeral. 7. A consonant. PANSY BLOSSOM. 28.—METAGRAM. "And now," said the bicyclist, in ONE dismay, "my wheel must go to the shop for repairs. There was a big TWO a few blocks away, and as a 'scooch' naturally takes a TWO of course I went to it, and at a rattling good pace, I tell you. But the roads were bad after that hard rain—pools of mud and slush all long the way—and the first thing I knew I was in a THREE. I floundered out of it finally, but had no sooner done so than my wheel picked up a bunch of old, rusty FOUR, which got tangled up in the sprocket, the upshot being that I came out with a skinned elbow and a busted FIVE. And now I'll have to SIX another wheel to go out on that run today—all of which makes me FIVED.

THE ONE HAS TWO BEHIND THE HILLS.

And gone to rest. Brilliant, variegated hues Light up the west. Thus TWO the ONE in splendor grand— The eye's delight; The TOTAL grandly ush'ring in Approaching night. 30.—ACROSTIC. 1. An English poet and novelist, born in 1830. 2. A celebrated Mexican general and politician, 1796-1876. 3. A volcanic mountain celebrated in holy writ. 4. A famous American operatic singer, died in 1891. 5. A military people inhabiting parts of Russia. Reading downward, the initials spell the given name, and the finals the surname of a well known English theologian, hymn-writer and author. He was born in 1674, dying 1748. 31.—SQUARE. 1. Lubricated. 2. To toughen or harden by exercise. 3. Profit or gain in money. 4. Did wrong, or made a mistake. 5. Certain instruments of writing. Answers to last week's puzzles: 20.—Fire-places, fireplace. 21.—S W E E T W H A L E E A T E N E L E G A N T S H E T 22.—Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud? Like a fast-fitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave. He passed from life to his rest in the grave. 23.—F A R E A S F R E I G H T S H E T 24.—Renown, town, clown, frown, mown, thrown, down, crown. 25.—Thanksgiving. AN EXCELLENT JUDGE OF BOOKS. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I like the rest have been a silent admirer of the Household for a long time, but do think it is getting "kinder" lovelick. Poor, Miserable Man ought to remember this: "He who loves and runs away, Lives to love another day." I never intend to get lovelick now or ever, unless I can meet my ideal, but I think that will be rather hard to do, for it is so high that it shines above me like a diamond in the sky. Woodbury, come every week. I like almost every one, but do not agree with you about Charlotte M. Braeme's books, or Bertha-M. Clay's. They are the same person, I think. I almost despise them. Evidently, whoever wrote "Thrown on the World," was a man hater. I think her books are almost trash. I like most every one does, turned over a new leaf New Years and resolved to read nothing but standard works. What do you think of Scott's, Cooper's, Dickens? Roe's books are real good and leads one to think of higher things. I think her books are "Belle" and "Barrier" Burned Away are his best, but there is feeling or something lacking in them all. I, too, don't think a domesticated woman need be a mere household drudge, but she could as well as her helmeted aspirer to higher

things, politically, morally, mentally and socially. Excuse me, Sauce Box, but I imagine you are a tom boy. I expect I had better say now. If this escapes the waste basket I will deem myself in luck. PANHANDLE WILLIE. Amarillo, Texas. WINDS AND LEAVES. Wet winds that flap the sodden leaves, Wet leaves that drop and fall, Dapply leaflets from the wind bereaves, Of sun and smile in your brow; All of a color, dripping gray between, Of sun and moonlight too. Oh, for the bronze green eucaalyptus spires, For flashing up against the changeful blue, Shifting and glancing in the steady fire Of sun and moonlight too. Deep orange groves, pomegranate hedges And varnished fringes of the pepper trees, And, ah, that wind of sunshine, wind of light, Wind of the sea! —Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Land of Sunshine. GREATNESS UNDERVALUED. Shakespeare, Scott and Mrs. Siddons were Not Wonders Once. In these modern days, when the most extravagant laudations are paid by little cliques to little poets and mediocre actors, and the language of eulogy is exhausted on what seems very small provocation, it is difficult to picture a time when not only the minor bard and the second class actors were severely dealt with, but even the best and greatest were exposed to irreverent criticism. Robert Greene, who, however, was in the same line of business ("wrote himself"), declared his contemporary Shakespeare to be "an upstart crow, who, in his own conceit, was the only shakescene in the country." Dryden wrote of the bard of Avon: "He writes in many places below the duldest writers of our or any preceding age. Never did any author precipitate himself from such heights of thoughts to such low expressions. He is the Janus of poets, and you have scarce the time to admire one face ere you despise the other." Coming nearer to our own times, it is generally, but quite erroneously, supposed that the Waverley novels were received with a universal accord of acclaim on their first appearance, but this is by no means the case. In many of the contemporary organs of criticism they were "damned with faint praise," and in some even without it. Mrs. Siddons, again—a statue to whom was uncovered in Paddington by Sir Henry Irving—is supposed to have taken the town by storm and to have been at once acknowledged the queen of her profession. Yet Horace Walpole, admitting her great talents, by no means expressed himself with such enthusiasm. "She pleased me beyond my expectation, but not up to the admiration of the ton, two or three whom were in the same box with me. * * * Mr. Crawford asked me if I did not think her the best actress I ever saw. I said: 'By no means. We old folks are apt to be prejudiced in favor of our first impressions.' She is a good figure, handsome enough, though neither nose nor chin according to the Greek standard, beyond which both advance a good deal. Her hair is either red or she has no objection to its being thought so and had used red powder. Her voice is clear and good, but I thought she did not vary its modulations enough; nor ever approached enough to the familiar, but this may come with more habituation to the awe of the audience of the capital. Her action is proper, but with little variety. When without motion, her arms are not gentle. "Thus, you see, all my objections are very trifling, but what I really wanted but did not find was originality, which announces genius, and without both which I am never intrinsically pleased. All Mrs. Siddons did good sense or good instructions might give. I dare to say that were I one and twenty I should have thought her marvelous, but, alas, I remember Mrs. Porter and the Dumesnil and remember every account of the former in the very same part."—Illustrated London News.

IRON IN THE STOMACH.

You May Perhaps Think It Strange that There is Iron in Your Stomach, or should be. Do you? At any rate it is true. If there is no iron you are sick. If you are sick it is probably because you need iron. Indigestion, with all its discomforts, is caused by the want of iron. Your gastric juice contains iron. When it doesn't, it lacks virtue. Headaches, dizziness, yellow complexion, stomach ache, offensive breath, bad taste, eruptions, fever, ague, nausea, heartburn, flatulency, constipation prostration, exhaustion, general weakness, tiredness, loss of ambition, nervousness, irritability. All these troubles are from indigestion, caused by lack of iron in the stomach and blood. Have you any of them? You can drive them away with Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It puts just the right proportion of iron into your stomach—the form of iron that is needed—the sort that doesn't disorder your digestion or discolor your teeth. It is not a theory, it is a scientific fact, that iron is found in nearly every part of the healthy body. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic supplies the iron that is needed to make you well. Tones up your stomach, enriches your blood, puts strength and vitality into your system. Indigestion can be cured with Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. The bad results indigestion may be righted. Your stomach will be rested, you are it steadily and perseveringly until your system has all the iron that it needs. You can tell when you are well. Here are a few words of gratitude from Mr. Charles D. Hall of the National Military home, Virginia. He says: "I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, and find it the best medicine that I ever used for indigestion, biliousness, loss of appetite and general nervous debility. I freely recommend it to all suffering from those ills of life." Sold everywhere. Sample dose of Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills mailed free. Address HARTER, Dayton, O. Dr. Harter's Little Liver Pills do the business. things, politically, morally, mentally and socially. Excuse me, Sauce Box, but I imagine you are a tom boy. I expect I had better say now. If this escapes the waste basket I will deem myself in luck. PANHANDLE WILLIE. Amarillo, Texas. WINDS AND LEAVES. Wet winds that flap the sodden leaves, Wet leaves that drop and fall, Dapply leaflets from the wind bereaves, Of sun and smile in your brow; All of a color, dripping gray between, Of sun and moonlight too. Oh, for the bronze green eucaalyptus spires, For flashing up against the changeful blue, Shifting and glancing in the steady fire Of sun and moonlight too. Deep orange groves, pomegranate hedges And varnished fringes of the pepper trees, And, ah, that wind of sunshine, wind of light, Wind of the sea! —Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Land of Sunshine. GREATNESS UNDERVALUED. Shakespeare, Scott and Mrs. Siddons were Not Wonders Once. 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to heal, and she may yet make some man happy, loving wife. Though I married the only man I ever really and truly loved, I think there is more than one love. If there is not, why do so many people marry two and three times and always seem to be happy? Love is a strange thing. I do not pretend to understand its mysteries. It ought to be handled tenderly and considerately. It is apt to take wings and fly away. So many love to test another's love. Be careful while you are testing. Remember you are paining the heart that loves you. Perhaps there is some misunderstanding between Man and his love. Perhaps she still loves him and is sorry about the difference, but is too proud to acknowledge it. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I fear your criticism will be, my letter is too long this time. There is no Sunday school or preaching to-day. The much-needed rain interfered, but the rain was very welcome. It was very dry here. How can Lottie say marriage is a failure? Surely God never fails, and it is his own institution. It is the people who are a failure; not marriage. It is our own acts that make us a failure. Let us improve them and the world will be happier, but let us believe like the poet: "Evil is often wrought by want of Thought as well as want of heart."

BROWN EYES WROTE SUCH INTERESTING LETTERS.

I am glad Ellen S. has had such a glorious summer. May it ever be thus with her. I, for one, would like to know Woodland Mary's ideal. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household, please forgive me for this long letter. Love to all. UNICE. Ovilla, Texas.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Friends: It has been a long time since I wrote to the Household and I know that you have forgotten I ever wrote before. I see that you are discussing "Is Marriage a Failure?" Please let me tell my pleasant experience. Some say you should be at least twenty or twenty-two before you join the holy bonds of matrimony; some say that a "runaway" match never live happily together. No, my case is surely an exception all around, for let me tell you of my happy union. At the tender age of fifteen summers I became the bride of a boy just twenty-two. I was in the schoolroom one day, the next day I was a happy wife. Of course, I hardly need to tell you that we eloped, for there are few mothers who let their daughters marry so young. Nevertheless, my mother thought a great deal of that dear boy, and of course we were entirely forgiven. In August we celebrated our tenth anniversary. We have four little children to bless our home—two girls and two boys—and to-day, dear Mrs. B., we are as young and happy as we were the day I became his school-girl bride. Now I hope I have lived you up with myself alone. If this misses the waste basket I will write again. Love to all, and let some at least think that marriage is not a failure. A HAPPY WIFE. Pleasant Grove, Texas.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I can not keep quiet any longer, you and the others are so nice and entertaining. I want to chat a little while. I know I will not stay too long if you will only make me welcome for this time. I read your letters just as soon as the Stock Journal comes from the office. I live in the country and spend very lonely hours. I have a nice home, on a hill, with a beautiful little branch flowing in sight; have some nice flowers. My geraniums are in full bloom, and colorful. The lovely chrysantheums, my favorite flower (some day, perhaps, I will tell you why they are my favorite), are in buds. Soon they will make a beautiful display of red, cream, white and yellow. Ah, here I am yet! Well, good night. I may call again. MORNING GLORY. Carter, Texas.

HAS THE TONE OF A GENUINE COWBOY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: After reading so many good letters from different parts of the state, I concluded I would try my luck and see if there was room left for another so-called Cowboy. I admire Brown Eyes' letter so much. Write again, Brown Eyes, Oh, probably you are sick; is it so? I have heard it said it takes two alligators and a negro man to live one summer down. But of course that isn't so, is it? And Wild Violet, your last letter was just splendid, and that poetry; oh, it was lovely. Write again soon. If I see this in print will come next time with a dash of poetry myself. And Ouachita Ogress wants to know that a round-up is I do wonder if there are still people living as far west as Colorado, and don't know what a round-up is? I have seen a few round-ups in my short life, but have never heard any definition for them yet. So as well as I can explain, it is a herd of everything thrown together, is a round-up. We will say a bunch of cats or dogs or pretty girls, or well, just everything. Say, Bashful Boy, I can't agree with you in regards to the love talking of girls. I never can get one started on the subject. They won't talk love to not one bit, but guess it's because they don't want to. Plains Cowboy, come again. Yes, I think, too, if some of those charming young ladies from the east would come out to our Panhandle country they might accidentally catch a cowboy. Of course you are well aware of the fact that they are hard to catch, that is when they get started to running. Say, Plains Cowboy, how do you like city life, or did you ever experience it? I like it fine, although it gets awful monotonous after so long a time. I spent a whole week in Amarillo once, one of the largest shipping points in the state, and I tell you I was glad to get back to the ranch. Well, for fear this may meet its fatal doom before it gets in print, I will close. Love to all. From Dimmitt, Texas. RAWHIDE BILL.

ON "IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Some of the answers to the query, "Is marriage a failure?" are perfectly preposterous; we

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 310 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass. For Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Arrives daily at 8:30 a. m. Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrives daily at 4:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Monday at 9:30 a. m. For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m., arrives at 6:30 p. m. For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:35 p. m., arrives at 1:35 p. m.

Southern Pacific. EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m., arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:25 p. m. Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8:45 a. m. WEST—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico, leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

International & Great Northern. NORTH—Leaves at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and 8:15 p. m., arrives at 7:30 p. m. North, daily express special leaves 9:30 a. m., arrives 8:15 p. m. South, leaves 9:45 a. m., arrives 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore. Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Laverina and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. Arrives at San Antonio at 9:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Capt. Jim Wilson of the C. and A. arrived Saturday morning to do some business.

Jeff Ray of the live stock department of the M. K. and T., is spending several days in the hub.

H. K. Rea of the Cotton Belt, has been here most of the time for two weeks past and has put in some telling words for his road.

Geo. Witting was here Saturday from Stockdale taking notes. He made a business trip to Gonzales during the first of the week. He reports cows flourishing in Wilson.

Thad Miller, the Hondo stockman, who, however, is living most of the time at Seguin, was here Wednesday, perfecting arrangements to put about 1000 steers on feed at Seguin.

A. H. Jones passed through San Antonio Saturday on his way to Gonzales from the territory. He has just made a delivery of some feeders which constituted his holdings in the territory.

Uncle Henry Clark spent two or three days in San Antonio this week, returning to Beeville Wednesday. He reports the movement of feeders as having begun in earnest and that the "sap" was doing the moving.

Col. Ike T. Pryor returned Saturday afternoon from a trip down to Altair and Columbus to complete arrangements for making the fall delivery to Winfield Scott of several thousand head of the Stafford cattle sold some weeks ago.

L. W. Krake of the St. Louis stock yards, came down on Wednesday as a delegate to the Baptist convention now in session in San Antonio. He left, however, before adjournment and failed to give the Journal some promised figures as to St. Louis prices.

Col. Wm. T. Way returned Friday afternoon from a trip down into Goliad where he superintended the shipment of two trains of feeders for Tucker & King of Taylor. These cattle will go into the feed pens at Austin, where Messrs. Tucker & King already have 1000 head on feed.

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, came down Friday. He reports everything looking up there, except cotton, but says old Pannin raised the biggest crop of cotton of any county in North Texas. He is spending several days in the city trying to ascertain just how much he can add to the value of his steers down here.

Col. W. L. Crawford of Dilley, has spent a portion of the week in the city. He left for home Sunday, as he was threatened with a relapse from dengue with which he has recently had a tussle. He says Frio is a little dry now, but that the winter range would be ample and he anticipates no losses of consequence.

W. T. McCampbell came in Friday from his ranch in Jeff Davis, having finished receiving the McCutcheon cattle, except the remnant. He states that there will be about 16,000 head after the final delivery is made. He left for Victoria, Sunday, accompanied by B. B. McCutcheon, who came in with him and who is also interested in a herd close to Mr. McCampbell.

Capt. John Tod, of the Laureles ranch, came in Tuesday and has been spending the week in the city. He has made several sales during the week for spring delivery at prices which have been very satisfactory to him and can not prove so to the purchasers. He feels much encouraged at the present outlook for the live stock industry, but does not pose as a prophet.

Jno. Scharbauer, the Fort Worth cattleman, and J. H. Knox, a cattleman of Jacksboro, passed through the city Tuesday en route to Nueces county and returned Friday, going north on the L. and G. N. Friday night. Mr. S. made a sale of his 2000 yearling heifers to Mr. Knox at \$12.50, a mention of which appears elsewhere in the Journal this week.

O. L. Eckhardt, the well known stockman of Yorktown, came up Friday and has been mixing with the boys considerably. He has not been in San Antonio for several months, having been busy with his live stock interests and dengue. He sold his cattle in La-Salle some weeks ago, but has about 4600 head bought in McMullen county, which he will place in his pasture in

the spring, after making his spring delivery.

NEWS NOTES.

The Kimble County Citizen: J. O. Davis and John Blain were here Friday with about 200 head of cattle gathered by N. H. Corder, to be delivered at Meyers' ranch above Ft. McKavitt.

Lockhart Telegraph: The oil mill started up again last night after being shut down for several days. The pay roll of this institution is no small item and being closed, if only for a few days, knocks the men out of a right smart sum of money.

Ozona Courier: J. R. Word, a sheepman and brother of T. and Doc Word, of Sonora, Sutton county, passed through Ozona last week with his sheep, drifting in the direction of the drifter's home, the Pecos country. Tom Killen passed through Ozona last week with about 8000 of O. T. Word's sheep, going towards the Pecos.

The Bandera Enterprise: A nice rain visited us early Tuesday morning, from the South and later it came back from the North accompanied by considerable of a norther, which has caused some of the cold-natured inhabitants to squander their wood piles in the luxury of fire. It is reported that W. L. Means has sold his stock cattle, at \$13 around—calves counted.

San Diego Sun: If Old Horsely from Beeville could crawl upon one of the Beevilles' many windmills and see the good rains falling all around us, he would be greener with envy than the grass around Beeville. Then, he would crawl upon a higher windmill and see the old familiar faces of the stockmen from over there, looking around for grass and vacant pastures, and then paying out good prices for our stock, he would fit and fall back in it.

Refugio Register: Mr. Jo Toups sold to Mr. Tom O'Connor, this week, his cattle and horse stock, consisting of about 200 head of stock cattle and 50 head of horses. Terms private. Messrs. J. J. Murphy, Jas. Power and John Shelly went to the Power ranch this week to gather four carloads of calves that Murphy had bought from Power for shipment to St. Louis, but Murphy giving word that he could not get the cars, they were compelled to return to wait until such time as cars might be had. It seems that stock cars are in much demand, judging from the fact that notice was given the Southern Pacific company Monday morning that the cars were wanted Friday, but up to Wednesday morning the agent at Beeville could not state whether the cars could be furnished or not.

Alpine Avalanche: J. A. Weyers informed us this week that he had lost two calves from ticks getting into their ears and working their way into the brain, and that he now examines his stock about every ten days and rids them of ticks. All our stockmen have had ticks, to die very suddenly and ticks may be the cause. The Avalanche would be glad to hear from some one familiar with this matter. J. C. McKinney recently bought out Will Stillwell's interest in the Miners Exchange saloon at Marathon, and last week traded all his Marathon property to E. P. Stuckler for \$18 head of cattle, the cattle being priced at \$16 per head.

The stock are now in Pecos county and John will move them next month to his range six miles north of Marathon. Mr. Stuckler is a clever, accommodating gentleman and we wish him success in his new undertaking.

The Beeville Bee: Col. D. R. Fant, the big cattleman, was in town Saturday, from Goliad, where he had been attending court. He lost a suit against him there, brought by a Northern firm for commissions on the sale of over 6000 head of cattle made for him in 1895. W. J. Staton is in the market for stock. He is in the market for West ranch in McMullen county recently leased by him from his owner, D. C. Stone. The ranch contains 12,000 acres and will require 1000 head of cattle to stock it. John David shipped two carloads of hogs from Pettus to Houston Tuesday, realizing encouraging returns. It is the first shipment made of this class of live stock within a year or more. The high price of beef has made hogs in good demand. Ira Malone, who recently moved from here to Buechel county to engage in ranching, was back this week and purchased four cars of stock cattle. They will be shipped to-day.

J. M. Doble and A. Lowe closed a deal Thursday with Capt. J. Tod, manager of the Texas Land and Cattle company, owners of the Laureles ranch, for 1000 cows and 200 bulls for spring delivery. Cows \$17, bulls, \$30.

Geo. West bought 18 coming 2-year-old heifers and 40 bulls from Capt. Jno. Tod of the Laureles ranch for the heifers and \$30 for the bulls. The deal was closed in San Antonio Thursday. Mrs. Anna Martin & Sons, with ranches in Llano and Mason counties, has recently closed a deal with Chas. Schreiner, of Kerrville, for 6000 coming 3-year-old steers for spring delivery. The Mason News gives the number as 9100 instead of 6000.

Chas. W. Shrimp bought last Wednesday from Jno. Warden & Co., of Sabin, 1500 muttons, feeders, at \$3.25 per hundred.

M. Half closed a deal Friday in San Antonio for 600 head of Laureles yearlings at about \$10 for spring delivery. Those Dewees, of San Antonio, sold to Chittim & Merchant 4000 head of coming three for spring delivery. These cattle are located in Wilson county, and the price was close around \$22.50 per head.

Jno. Gibson and Harry Parkinson, of Wagoner, I. T., and J. H. Fleming, of Fleming & Davidson, for 6000 steers, coming four, and five. These steers were bought last spring from Chas. Schreiner, and are located in Mason and Kerr counties. They will be taken to the Territory.

The Geo. B. Loving Co. made a sale Saturday for Jno. Scharbauer of 2000 yearling heifers bought by Mr. Scharbauer early in the summer from O. L.

Eckhardt, of Yorktown, for \$12.50, fall delivery. The purchaser was J. H. Knox, of Jacksboro, Texas. These heifers, which are the tallings of the King herd, are making history, notwithstanding the fact that they are the vendor's selection. They were first sold early in the spring to P. R. Austin at \$8.00, who sold them to O. L. Eckhardt at \$10. Mr. Eckhardt sold them to Scharbauer about July, and this deal having closed makes the fourth transfer thus far. The advantages accruing from a well-bred herd needs no comment.

W. T. McCampbell sold to H. B. Woodley Friday 3000 cows and calves and dry cows, numbering in all about 4000 head, for spring delivery, at \$15 per head, counting everything. Fleming & Davidson closed a deal in this city Friday with Jno. G. Kennedy for the entire branding of steer calves for 1897 and 1898 for delivery in the spring of 1898 and 1899 at \$17 per head. This is the biggest point reached for a Texas calf yet, and especially for those yet unborn.

WESTERN UNION BEEF CO. SALE. The Geo. B. Loving Co. sold on the 16th inst. to J. T. Pecos, Texas, the entire stock of cattle belonging to the Western Union Beef Co., now on their Pecos ranch in Pecos county. The price was \$16 per head, and delivery to be made by January 1, 1899, and no calves dropped after January 1st, 1898 to be counted. The sale also includes the improvement of the TX pasture in Crane and Upton counties, containing about 20,000 acres, at \$12,000. By the terms of the contract the Western Union Beef Co. will transfer the lease on this pasture, and in which the cattle will be delivered as rapidly as it can be done advantageously. The number of cattle is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 head, and it is one of the best herds in West Texas. Mr. McElroy is a successful stockman, and has been in the business for fifteen or twenty years, and this purchase is an indication of his success. He is heavily interested in the Pecos country outside of this deal, and the Journal extends congratulations on his recent plunge.

THE MONEY RENT SYSTEM. The money rent question is becoming one of very great importance in the cotton growing districts of Texas, affecting the interests of all classes. A number of letters threatening arson and murder, and alleging that those making the threats were strong enough in numbers and in money to carry out their threats, have appeared in local papers. These things are serious, but it must not be believed for a moment that whatever evils may attach to an unpopular system can be remedied by the torch and the bullet of the assassin. That Texas cannot tolerate. Some of these threats may or may not be executed. If executed the guilty must suffer.

A more effective means of bringing the tenants' relations into equitable adjustment is indicated by such meetings as that held at Taylor on the 6th of November. It was said to be one of the largest gatherings of representative farmers ever held in Williamson county. Over 300 persons were in attendance, representing every precinct and hamlet in that populous county. The meeting was decidedly representative of practical business interests, farmers owning their lands, tenant farmers, landlords and merchants were present, and all united in the strong resolutions adopted in denunciation of the money rent system.

San Antonio IS THE PLACE For the Meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association in 1898.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock Association met pursuant to a call at the office of the Texas Stockman and Farmer in this city Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1897, with the following members present: Capt. Jno. T. Lytle, Vories P. Brown of this city, A. S. Reed, Geo. B. Loving of Fort Worth and Judge C. W. Standart of Proddy, Tex.; Sol West of this city by proxy. During the executive session the live stock interests of the state were fully discussed and the subjects of greatest moment were selected for the attention at the next annual meeting of the association and which appear in the programme as follows:

- 1. Exportation of cattle from Texas ports.
2. What are the best breeds for beef?
3. Shall our legislature be petitioned to pass a scalp law?
4. Is the tick the sole carrier of splenic fever?
5. In view of the value of cotton seed products as a feed for live stock is it advisable to curtail the cotton acreage in this state?
6. Discussion of any subject of interest of importance to the stockmen of the state.

The secretary was authorized to go to work and make all the preparations for the calling together and holding of the convention. The board reassembled in the afternoon at 4:30 p. m. to consider invitations from Dallas, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio for holding the annual meeting. Mayor Callagan, with the committee from the city council, accompanied by a number of representative business men, among whom were Col. Frost, D. J. Woodard, Homer Eads, Ben Darlington and L. C. Irvine, representing the Texas Men's club were on hand to represent San Antonio. Houston's invitation was by letter from the Houston Business League, through its secretary, Tom Richardson, supplemented by a telegram signed by Mayor Rice and R. B. Gribble, president of the Business League, which read as follows: "The Business League, which read as follows: "The League urgently invites your association to hold its next annual meeting here." Dallas extended her invitation through letters from the Dallas Commercial Club and Ex-Mayor Frank Holland.

Galveston was represented by Mr. C. H. McMasters, secretary of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce. All the resolutions were of the most cordial nature. Mr. McMasters on behalf of Galveston addressed the meeting stating, among the many reasons why Galveston wanted the next meeting, that the exporting of live stock was assuming huge proportions and Galveston was wanted at the Gulf City. Galveston wanted the stockmen to come and see for themselves that the stock business would be benefited by reason of her facilities for opening up a new market. The effort of Mr. McMasters was a brilliant one, and while the board was not entirely overcome by his visit to San Antonio was without fruit, as will develop later. Mayor Callagan, Secretary Irvin, Col. Homer Eads and Col. Frost, feeling the importance of securing the next meeting in San Antonio, came with inducements and eloquence which resulted in the selection of San Antonio as the next place of meeting, all the board agreeing to vote for the meeting of the convention in 1899 at Galveston. The date for the meeting was fixed for Jan. 15, 1898, to continue three days, and it will be held in San Antonio.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the State of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of the CURE. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1897. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for circular free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

T. J. Wilson of Corsicana, desires to purchase a car of mutton sheep. The attention of interested parties is called to his advertisement in another column.

A PIONEER DEAD.

A press dispatch of November 3d from San Antonio gives the following: San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 3.—Col. John S. Ford, known throughout Texas as "Old Rip Ford, the Indian Fighter," died at his home here at 7:20 o'clock to-night, after a 33 days' illness. Col. Ford was stricken with paralysis on October 1, since which time he suffered several relapses and gradually sank until death set in to-night. The deceased was 82 years of age, a native of South Carolina, from which state he emigrated to Texas in 1836. Col. Ford's brilliant military career began with his arrival in San Augustin, Texas. His first service to the state consisted in expeditions against the Indians up to 1844 when he was elected a member of congress for the republic of Texas. He opposed a proposed treaty with England by which annexation of the Lone Star republic to the United States was to be prevented and in the special session of the Texas congress called in 1845, Col. Ford introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States. He served in the Mexican war and followed the annexation of Texas, as an adjutant in Col. Hay's regiment. After the close of this war he was made a captain in the United States army, but after a few years he organized a scouting party, and then began his memorable career as Rip Ford, the Indian Fighter. He never went through the civil war, a staunch Confederate soldier. More Indian fights were added to his record, and then he settled down to a peaceful life. He has made many valuable contributions to the history of Texas, gained from his intimate experience with men and affairs in the earlier days. The funeral of Col. Ford takes place here this afternoon under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans and the Masons.

FOR THE KLONDIKE. THE NOVEL CONTRIVANCES OF TWO CANADIAN INVENTORS. A Balloon For the Journey and a Patent Digger For Working Frozen Ground. The First Is Like an Airship and Changes Shaped. The public will soon see a conveyance that the inventor expects will revolutionize the traffic over the snow covered paths to the Yukon goldfields. It is the Klondike balloon, the invention and manufacture of Joseph de l'Etoile, who has been successful in many scientific inventions. Mr. de l'Etoile is in the employ of the interior department in Ottawa, Canada. From what can be learned about this latest invention it is an airship, rather small and cigar shaped. On the bow is placed a two bladed propeller attached to a shaft which extends to the rear. On the stern is a peculiar steering apparatus. Directly underneath the balloon is a car, in which is placed a small engine of special design, which will furnish the motive power and generate the hot air with which the balloon is to be filled. The car is covered in on all sides and will hold about eight passengers, with provisions and all necessary apparatus to complete the trip. From the car the course and speed of the machine will be directed, as the steering gear will lead from the rudder to it and a chain or belt will communicate with the propeller shaft. On top of the balloon is a trap by which the supply of hot air may be controlled and the vehicle brought to the ground or raised into the construction of the balloon and all its parts. It is not many weeks since the project was conceived, but during that time everything necessary has been accomplished and the machine completed and made ready for its trial. Mr. de l'Etoile has been studying this invention for years. A company of Ottawa capitalists took hold of the project, and after a long and hardship of the journey to the Klondike and invested a sufficient amount of money to make the building of the balloon a success. No concise information will be given before the trial trip, which is to be made within the next few days. The promoters of the enterprise have confidence in the scheme and expect that the Canadian government will utilize their machines for the transfer of mails between Edmonton and the goldfields, the proposed passenger route of the airship. E. B. Haycock, a mining engineer of Ottawa, has secured a patent on a contrivance which is expected to obviate the difficulties of mining in the Klondike. As yet no mining is carried on there, only with great difficulty in the frozen ground. The ground has to be thawed out with wood fires, and when the pay dirt under the fires is thawed the ashes are scraped off and the soft gravel is removed. This operation has to be repeated, and it generally takes four men 16 days to make a hole 24 feet deep. Washing out the gold from the gravel can be carried on only for two or three months in the year, owing to the scarcity of water, and during the remaining months the miner works at getting out his pay dirt. Mr. Haycock's invention is designed to overcome all these difficulties and render mining and washing out operations possible the whole year round. It consists of a thawer and excavator. The thawer is a contrivance of the size of the hole it is desired to make. It is heated to a high temperature with hot air and driven into the ground as fast as the soil beneath it is softened. The heat is increased by the action of another apparatus, whose working Mr. Haycock will not disclose. After the gravel beneath the thawer has been softened it is drawn out by the excavator, which raises it to a dumping platform, where it is put through the sluice boxes. These boxes have been contrived that the water passing through them can be used over and over again, with very little waste. By means of this machine, Mr. Haycock believes, eight men can sink a shaft 24 feet deep in one day. The cost in operating also will be greatly in favor of the machine, the estimated expense of making a hole 24 feet deep by present method being \$960 and by his machine \$160.—New York Sun.

AS THIS IS THE SEASON FOR COUGHS and COLDS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Will be found an Indispensable Article in Every Family. It is a Safe and Sure Cure FOR Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all other derangements of the THROAT AND LUNGS

Its Action is Expectorant, causing the Lungs to throw off the phlegm, cleans the secretions, purifies the blood, and heals the inflamed and irritated membrane. It contains NO OPIUM in any form, and is Harmless to the Most Delicate Person. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 a Bottle.

means the overturning of all tariffs in packing house products in Texas. The Santa Fe, although it has not yet been officially announced, will put in a 50-cent rate to all Texas common points at once and will cut to 40 cents as soon as it becomes a necessity in order to get its share of the business, which, like the El Paso and Gulf's cut will be very soon. It was rumored to-day that the packing house demoralization would extend to grain rates, but no open cuts in grain rates were announced.

FOR THE KLONDIKE.

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Mr. de l'Etoile is in the employ of the interior department in Ottawa, Canada. From what can be learned about this latest invention it is an airship, rather small and cigar shaped. On the bow is placed a two bladed propeller attached to a shaft which extends to the rear. On the stern is a peculiar steering apparatus. Directly underneath the balloon is a car, in which is placed a small engine of special design, which will furnish the motive power and generate the hot air with which the balloon is to be filled. The car is covered in on all sides and will hold about eight passengers, with provisions and all necessary apparatus to complete the trip. From the car the course and speed of the machine will be directed, as the steering gear will lead from the rudder to it and a chain or belt will communicate with the propeller shaft. On top of the balloon is a trap by which the supply of hot air may be controlled and the vehicle brought to the ground or raised into the construction of the balloon and all its parts.

It is not many weeks since the project was conceived, but during that time everything necessary has been accomplished and the machine completed and made ready for its trial. Mr. de l'Etoile has been studying this invention for years. A company of Ottawa capitalists took hold of the project, and after a long and hardship of the journey to the Klondike and invested a sufficient amount of money to make the building of the balloon a success. No concise information will be given before the trial trip, which is to be made within the next few days. The promoters of the enterprise have confidence in the scheme and expect that the Canadian government will utilize their machines for the transfer of mails between Edmonton and the goldfields, the proposed passenger route of the airship.

E. B. Haycock, a mining engineer of Ottawa, has secured a patent on a contrivance which is expected to obviate the difficulties of mining in the Klondike. As yet no mining is carried on there, only with great difficulty in the frozen ground. The ground has to be thawed out with wood fires, and when the pay dirt under the fires is thawed the ashes are scraped off and the soft gravel is removed. This operation has to be repeated, and it generally takes four men 16 days to make a hole 24 feet deep. Washing out the gold from the gravel can be carried on only for two or three months in the year, owing to the scarcity of water, and during the remaining months the miner works at getting out his pay dirt.

Mr. Haycock's invention is designed to overcome all these difficulties and render mining and washing out operations possible the whole year round. It consists of a thawer and excavator. The thawer is a contrivance of the size of the hole it is desired to make. It is heated to a high temperature with hot air and driven into the ground as fast as the soil beneath it is softened. The heat is increased by the action of another apparatus, whose working Mr. Haycock will not disclose. After the gravel beneath the thawer has been softened it is drawn out by the excavator, which raises it to a dumping platform, where it is put through the sluice boxes. These boxes have been contrived that the water passing through them can be used over and over again, with very little waste. By means of this machine, Mr. Haycock believes, eight men can sink a shaft 24 feet deep in one day. The cost in operating also will be greatly in favor of the machine, the estimated expense of making a hole 24 feet deep by present method being \$960 and by his machine \$160.—New York Sun.



Southern Pacific.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE with Buffet Sleepers

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, GINGINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX.

L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R.

THE GREAT Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

16 to 1.

This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to

COLORADO

Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY.

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE. As Against all Competitors.

THE REASONS ARE SHORTEST LINE, QUICKEST TIME, SUPERB SERVICE, THROUGH TRAINS, COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced.

It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent.

E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Travelling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Grubbing Machines.

We make the WORLD'S BEST machines for the purpose, viz: "C. O. D." THE MONARCH and ELL. Made right, work right and priced right. Send for a catalogue. Address,

THE IOWA GRUBBER CO., Waterloo, Iowa.

Eating in Mexico. Mexico is a land where people like to eat and eat a good deal. The dinner table is well spread, and there is an abundance. Food is served in courses and often many of them. A common bill of fare in thousands of houses at noon will be: Soup, called caldo, or broth; rice, or macaroni, known as sopas; baked and stuffed tomatoes and artichokes, a most delicious vegetable; two kinds of meat, often chicken and roast, or chops and steaks; fried potatoes, salad, beans, which always appear; fruit and several kinds of sweets and then coffee. Everything comes on separately, served by a boy or maid. This is a very usual repast and is frequently varied with fish from Vera Cruz or the fresh water lakes. Red wine and pulque are usual table drinks.—Cor. Boston Herald.

As the ingredients of Hall's Hair Renewer are mixed with the best glycerine, unshaken, it makes the finest dressing for the hair, and keeps it soft and of even hue.

Alliterate Turkish Women. Out of the large number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly 1,000,000—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

H. A. Pierce of Waxahatche, offers for sale a nice lot of steers, coming twos. Those wishing to purchase this class of cattle should take note of his advertisement on another page.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

John Wilson, a poultry fancier of Fort Jervis, N. Y., has a crop of choice fowls. A few days ago a friend presented him with a pet monkey, which was allowed to run loose about his grounds, which were inclosed by a high woven wire fence.

Since the arrival of the monkey Mr. Wilson noticed that his egg supply had almost ceased. The other day he discovered the monkey beside the chicken coop door. At the cackling of a hen the monkey lifted the latch, sprang through the door, brushed the hen aside and, seizing the freshly laid egg, tapped the shell and devoured the contents. Mr. Wilson now keeps the monkey chained.—New York Herald.

PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY. TIME CARD.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, Mail and Ex., Daily except Sunday, No. 1, STATIONS, SOUTH BOUND, Mail and Ex., Daily except Sunday, No. 1, Leave, Arrive. Rows include Pecos, Brand, Lucerne, Arno, Fort Worth, Guadalupe, Palermo, St. Joe, Red Buff, Malaga, Florence, Francis, Ota, Eddy, Lake View, McMullan, Penasco, Spring Lake, Miller, Lake Arthur, Hagerman, Greenfield, Orchard Park, South Spring, Roswell.

Receiver and General Manager.



THE GREAT T. & P. "SUNSET LIMITED,"

ONE OF THE FINEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD

WILL RUN SEMI-WEEKLY EACH WAY TO LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, St. Louis & Chicago

TEXAS & PACIFIC RY. Through Dallas and Ft. Worth.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE. A Palace on Wheels.

See nearest ticket agent for further particulars. E. P. TURNER, C. P. & T. A., DALLAS.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, in Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

This is the Short and Quick Line, And HOURS ARE SAVED

By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Travelling Pass' Agent, Austin, Tex.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

DALLAS. Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 812 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Texas & Pacific Railway, East Bound, West Bound, and Station names like Mart Round, East Dallas, Union Depot.

Table for Houston & Texas Central Railway, North Bound, South Bound, with station names like News train, Denison, etc.

Table for Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, North Bound, South Bound, with station names like Denton, Denton Mixed, etc.

Table for Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, North Bound, South Bound, with station names like Denton, Denton Mixed, etc.

Table for Texas Trunk, North Bound, South Bound, with station names like Denton, Denton Mixed, etc.

THE DALLAS MARKET. The past week has shown a marked improvement in the local live stock market.

Choice fat steers, \$3.00@3.25; common to good, \$2.00@2.50; choice fat cows, \$1.75@2.20; common to fair cows, \$1.50@1.70.

A. E. Page, Esq., of Roswell, New Mexico, whose exhibition of fruits and young trees raised on irrigated land attracted much attention at the Dallas Fair.

C. C. Cox, a prominent feeder of Mexico, was a guest at the Oriental Sunday.

General Passenger Agent E. P. Turner of the Texas and Pacific, is in El Paso.

Col. W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto cattleman, was here Saturday on one his periodical visits.

W. G. Munn, a well-to-do stock farmer of Ladonia, was here Saturday.

C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, was in Dallas Saturday looking after the interests of his road.

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Col. C. C. Slaughter has removed his office from the American National bank to the front rooms up stairs over 247 Main street, where his friends and acquaintances will be welcomed.

W. C. Griffin and T. P. Cooper of Midland, were in Dallas Monday. These gentlemen have arranged to establish a livestock paper in Midland, to be known as the Midland Live Stock Reporter.

The receipts of the local cotton market were slightly better for the week just closed than the previous week. The number received was 965 bales and out of this 88 bales were stored in the merchants' warehouse.

The Journal invites attention to the advertisement of Sanger Bros. in this and future issues. This firm is the largest of its kind in Texas.

Luke F. Wilson, the well known and popular cattleman of Wichita Falls, was in Dallas Saturday.

There are three distinct departments to the factory, viz: men's suspenders, both leather and cloth; harness, and saddles.

W. B. Lewis, of Coleman, Texas, is offering for sale 2000 native three and four-year-old steers.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RY. EXHIBIT AT TEXAS STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION. One of the chief attractions in the great Exposition Hall of the State Fair was the elegant display of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

J. W. Dawdy & Son, breeders of Crucksank and Scotch-topped short-horn cattle, of Abingdon, Ill., are offering for sale one carload of pure bred short-horn bulls.

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SLEPT LIKE A CHILD. Gained Twenty-Seven Pounds in Four Weeks. The Story of a Soldier.

From the Transcript, Peoria, Ill. No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the center, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeton, Ill.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the war, and from this fact is made the remarkable experience which he related at the Transcript office recently. His story, telling of the evils of the Civil War but the beginning of his own, and in thousands of other cases, was as follows:

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisting at Keokuk, Ill. I was in Libby Prison, and suffered like many another Northern soldier. Until recently I was a member of the Princeton Post, of the G. A. R.

There are three distinct departments to the factory, viz: men's suspenders, both leather and cloth; harness, and saddles. About 100 hands are employed on this floor and when they are all busy at work it reminds one of a New England factory.

W. B. Lewis, of Coleman, Texas, is offering for sale 2000 native three and four-year-old steers, 2000 twos, 600 yearling steers, 600 two, 500 coming yearling steers.

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PASSING OF THE SPANISH COW-PONY. Written for Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The Spanish cowpony, like his rough and tough rider, has passed the zenith of his renown. Time will measure a few more years of hard work and hardship and he will be done with the range forever.

Many ranchmen have for many years been raising their cowponies, at the same time grading up. In fact, throughout the country grading up of horseflesh has been well pushed to the front.

But empty saddles and spurs that gather rust have placed Old Chihuahua on the retired list, and Chisler will soon follow.

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Popular and Progressive! The Watch-Word in Our Establishment.

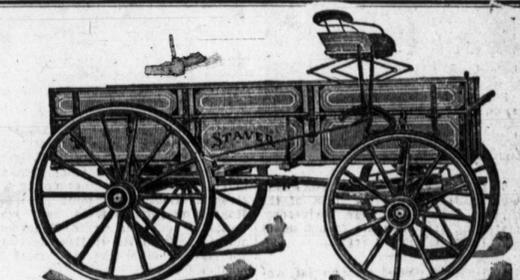
Having a large, rapidly growing, successful business, founded on correct, reliable business methods, we invite the patronage and confidence of the public, knowing full well that were they conversant with our plans and methods all would be pleased and accord us a portion of their trade.

Heavy Goods, such as Domestic, Prints, Blankets, Carpets, Shades, Toys, Poles, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Trunks, Valises, and Furniture are excluded from this offer.

WE SHIP ALL ORDERS AMOUNTING TO \$5.00 OR OVER, FREE TO ANY EXPRESS OFFICE IN Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

PLEASE NOTE C. O. D. PACKAGES WILL NOT BE SENT PREPAID. WATCH THIS SPACE WEEKLY FOR OUR AD.

SANGER BROS. DALLAS, TEXAS.



"STAYER," With HOLMES' PATENT SKEIN, MALLEABLE IRON SEAT FRAME, and MALLEABLE IRON BOW STAPLES.

Made to Stand Hard Use and Dry Seasons. Malleable Iron Dash Supports. Top Edge Irons, turned down over corners. The Wagon is in Every Respect First Grade in Material and Finish.

Emerson Mfg Co., Dallas, Texas. Mention this paper.

CATTLE WANTED. We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle.

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

LUMP JAW. A Rapidly Spreading Plague—Its Cause and Cure. THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

The infectious disease of cattle commonly called Lump Jaw, and known to medical science as actinomyosis, seems to be a rapidly spreading plague.

A. G. Anderson of Colorado, Texas, can furnish pasturing for 2500 cattle nearlatan. Bewilderingly fine grass, there is good protection and lasting water on the premises.

CHEAP RATES VIA HOUSTON, EAST AND WEST TEXAS RAILWAY, HOUSTON AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.

To all points in the North and East Reduced rates to all summer resorts Short line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and all points in the Middle and Eastern states.

R. B. YOKUM, Genl. Pass. Agent, N. S. MELDRUM, Genl. Manager.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES. FREE TO ALL MEN. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrod Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway. "ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART ARRIVE 9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted. Mo. Riv. Local 6:00 p.m. 8:10 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo East Ex. 7:30 a.m. Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. 20 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 12:10 p.m. Mail and Express. 2:45 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 10:10 a.m. Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:00 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway. DEPART FROM NORTH ARRIVE FROM SOUTH 7:15 a.m. Kan. City & Chicago East Ex. 9:40 p.m. 8:20 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago East Ex. 8:05 a.m.

DEPART FROM SOUTH ARRIVE FROM NORTH 8:10 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:10 p.m. 9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:50 a.m. Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART FROM SOUTH ARRIVE FROM NORTH 8:20 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:40 p.m. 6:10 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:10 a.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. DEPART FROM NORTH ARRIVE FROM SOUTH 9:30 a.m. K. City & Chicago Mail & Ex. 6:40 p.m. 10:15 p.m. K. City & Chicago East Ex. 6:40 a.m.

DEPART FROM SOUTH ARRIVE FROM NORTH 7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:55 p.m. 7:45 p.m. Houston, Galveston & San Antonio Mail and Express 9:25 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway. DEPART ARRIVE 10:15 a.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. Mem. & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 9:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway. DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARRIVE FROM EAST 7:05 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p.m. 9:20 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m. St. Louis & Memphis East Ex. 6:00 a.m. Dallas News Train. 5:05 a.m. 8:10 a.m. Dallas Local. 10:35 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford Local. 4:15 p.m. 7:40 p.m. Dallas Local.

DEPART MAIN LINE WEST ARRIVE FROM WEST 4:30 p.m. Weatherford Local. 10:15 a.m. 4:40 p.m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 8:30 p.m. TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA ABERNATHY DEPART ARRIVE 9:30 a.m. Texarkana & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m.

FORT WORTH MARKET. The following report is furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company.

The receipts of both hogs and cattle have been quite liberal the past week. Market strong and active for good butcher stuff. Price of heavy cows that are fat, \$2.40 to \$2.65; medium cows, \$2.00 to \$2.40; canners and bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; feeders, \$2.65 to \$3.00. The hog market has suffered a still further decline the past week. The Northern markets on hogs came in stronger to 5 cents higher and tops bringing to day \$3.30; range, \$3.15 to \$3.30; hogs weighing 150 to 175 pounds bring \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Northern markets to-day, Chicago, 19,000 cattle; best, steady, other 5 to 10 lower; 39,000 hogs strong. Kansas City 5,000 cattle; best steady, others weaker; 6,000 hogs, strong to 5 cents higher. Some of our last week's sales: Monday—1 bull, 1120 lbs., \$2.65; 100 steers, \$30.00 per head; 70 hogs, 202 lbs., \$3.10.

Tuesday—60 hogs, 276 lbs., \$3.20; 71 hogs, 239 lbs., \$3.15; 133 hogs, 178 lbs., \$3.00 3 cows and calf, \$18.50 per head; 5 E. T. cows, \$13.25 per head; 11 cows, \$5.15, \$2.40; 6 cows, \$2.55, \$2.15; 4 cows, 737 lbs., \$2.40; 1 cow, 880 lbs., \$2.60; 29 hogs, 252 lbs., \$3.25.

Wednesday—63 hogs, 198 lbs., \$3.10; 60 hogs, 232 lbs., \$3.20; 77 hogs, 189 lbs., \$3.12; 80 hogs, 190 lbs., \$3.12; 2 cows, 710 cows, \$2.40; 3 cows, 710 lbs., \$2.40; 2 cows, 855 lbs., \$2.65; 30 steers, 775 lbs., \$2.85; 5 E. T. yearlings, \$10; 1 bull, 1633 lbs., \$2; 1 steer, \$15; 18 steers, \$14.50 per head; 4 cows, 900 lbs., \$2.

Thursday—82 hogs, 216 lbs., \$3.17; 70 hogs, 243 lbs., \$3.25; 43 hogs, 208 lbs., \$3.15; 17 hogs, 119 lbs., \$2.50; 59 hogs, 206 lbs., \$3.15; 20 cows, 846 lbs., \$2.55; 3 cows, 600 lbs., \$2.60; 2 canners, 770 lbs., \$1.75; 9 cows, 650 lbs., \$2.60; 70 hogs, 131 lbs., \$2.50; 25 hogs, 131 lbs., \$2.50.

Friday—78 hogs, 247 lbs., \$3.25; 76 hogs, 259 lbs., \$3.20; 67 hogs, 215 lbs., \$3.20; 27 cows, 929 lbs., \$2.40; 5 cows, 874 lbs., \$2.00; 71 E. T. yearlings, \$9.50; 5 E. T. cows, \$12.50; 71 E. T. calves, \$2.25 per head; 18 E. T. calves, \$5.75 per head; 73 hogs, 227 lbs., \$3.20; 2 canners, 805 lbs., \$1.75; 10 cows, 1048 lbs., \$2.00; 5 E. T. steers, \$15.50 per head; 41 cows, 809 lbs., \$2.35; 1 steer, \$16 per head.

Saturday—33 E. T. yearlings, \$9.50 head; 21 steers, 657 lbs., \$2.90; 47 E. T. steers, \$15 per head; 1 yearling, \$9; 13 cows and calf, 842 lbs., \$2.50; 14 cows, 648 lbs., \$2.00; 14 cows, 648 lbs., \$2.00; 6 canners, 679 lbs., \$1.80; 2 cows, 670 lbs., \$2.40; 9 E. T. cows, \$13 per head; 7 cows, 901 lbs., \$2.30; 1 calf, \$9; 1 cow, 740 lbs., \$2.05; 1 cow, 690 lbs., \$2.00.

Frank Long of Mineral Wells, a cat-trader, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Frank Kell, a prominent cattleman of Wichita Falls, was in the city Saturday.

H. B. Spaulding, a cattleman from Muscogee, I. T., was in the city Monday.

F. W. Taylor, Adair, I. T., was here Monday, buying cattle for the territory.

C. B. Earnest of Earnest & Shepherd, Colorado City, was in Fort Worth Monday.

J. B. Scott, Tucson, Ariz., was in the city Saturday looking after cattle interests.

H. Y. Adams of Maple Hill, Kan., was in the city Monday wanting to buy Texas cattle.

L. E. Merchant of Abilene, Tex., spent Wednesday and Thursday in Fort Worth.

J. M. Dupree of Mt. Vernon, Tex., called at the Journal office on Thursday. He was on his way to his Lapan ranch, south of Angelo, with some stock cattle. He was very cheerful over the outlook for the cattle interests.

W. T. Simmons of Decatur, Tex., came to our city on Saturday to look after some cattle interests.

Jno. A. Edwards, Eureka, Kan., was in Fort Worth Monday and is looking for some bargains in cattle.

J. W. Arnett of Chelsea, was here a few days ago. He wants to buy some steers cattle for spring delivery.

J. W. Gibson and T. A. Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T., passed through Fort Worth on Sunday for Henrietta, Tex.

Col. Phil E. Chappell of Kansas City, was in Fort Worth Friday on his way to his ranch in Hardeman and Foard counties.

H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, Tex., was in the city on Monday and Tuesday. He is feeding a large string of cattle at Waxahachie.

Col. T. F. Cromer of the territory, was in the city last Sunday. He is shipping agent of Winfield Scott at territory points.

J. A. Edwards of Eureka, Kan., was in the city on Saturday. He stated that he wanted to buy some cattle for his Kansas ranch.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, Tex., was in the city Friday and expressed pleasure over the continued prosperity in the cattle interest.

C. A. Hassord, of Hassord Bros., owners of cattle and ranches both in Texas and Kansas, returned from the latter place Saturday.

C. J. Buckingham, Lawrence, Kan., was here Monday and wants to buy some steers cattle for shipment to his place and other points in Kansas.

Luke Wilson of Wichita Falls, was in the city Saturday morning looking after some cheap cattle. He says they are always high when he wants to buy.

J. H. Creager of Tulsa, I. T., was in the city Monday, wanting to buy 1000 two-year-old heifers. He says the territory will want to buy largely this fall and next spring.

Tom Jones of Wichita Falls, passed through Fort Worth Saturday with two loads of cattle for his pasture near Wichita Falls. They were shipped from his ranch near Alice, Tex.

G. P. Cherry, Mangum, O. T., called at our office and expressed his appreciation of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, saying that he could not well do without it. He reported a strong demand for young cattle in his section.

M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo, Tex., passed through Fort Worth Saturday on his return from Amarillo, where he sold 1900 three-year-old steers to a Kansas party. Prices were private, but Mr. Pulliam expressed satisfaction over the sale.

John Slaughter of Fort Worth, Tex., returned from his ranch Saturday. While there he sold to Frank Lowe of the Council Grove, Kan., cattle to the amount of \$170,000. Prices and terms were private, but it is understood good prices were obtained, something like \$22.50 for yearlings.

On Friday the Geo. B. Loving company sold for John Scharbauer to J. H. Knox of Mineo, I. T., 2000 heifer yearlings out of the celebrated King herd in South Texas. The price paid was \$12.50 per head. These cattle are well graded, colored and Mr. Knox expects to keep them for breeding.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, bought on last Thursday the half interest of Pemberton Bros. in the syndicate E. ranch, owned jointly by them; also their interest in 16,000 head of cattle. The ranch is located about 100 miles north of Midland and is well improved and one of the best in that section. The price paid for the cattle was \$17.50 per head. This gives Mr. Scharbauer control of one of the finest herds of cattle in the Panhandle.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The present year has been a propitious season for wheat, oats, millet, and prairie hay. The wet spring was advantageous in giving ample moisture until harvest time, which, being dry, gave an opportunity to save the grain and hay in best condition. The yield of wheat and oats was exceptionally fine, and the price remunerative to all who did not dispose of their crops until the rise. The same conditions made the pasturage for cattle better than it has been for years, and the price for cattle, especially graded yearlings at paying figures. So it behooves our farmers to see the importance of diversified crops. What was of so great advantage to the above named products proved detrimental to cotton and corn crops. Being so wet in the spring, both the planting and cultivation of these crops were retarded, and practically blasted, and almost ruined by the severest drought since 1860. And to cap the climax, the price paid for cotton has been so low as to leave little or no margin of profit above cost of production. The ruling price paid for corn, 30 cents per bushel, is too low to pay much, owing to the decreased yield. It is a matter of prime importance to every Texas farmer, especially those in North Texas, to decrease the acreage of cotton by planting more grain, corn, wheat, oats, hay, sorghum, onions, potatoes, etc., and raise more hogs and beef cattle. The time has come when we cannot afford to impoverish ourselves and our lands by continuing to raise 4 and 5 cent cotton. Better cut down the Texas crop 50 per cent and live at home. The bottom has dropped out of cotton when it does not pay the cost of production. Suppose there had been no drought, and Texas had made three and a-half million bales, what would have been the ruling price to-day? Not more than 2 1/2 to 3 cents. It seems what we were pining about in August and September, the drought blasting the cotton and corn, is turning out to our benefit, rather than injury, because the present price does pay the cotton picker 40 to 50 cents per hundred. Cotton has been relied on heretofore too much as our sole money crop. We must turn over a new leaf and raise other crops that the world seems to be in some worse than cotton. If you are in Georgia, practice the negro's idea of what is good to sell as well as eat,

raise plenty "possums," "taters," melons and a little cotton to pay taxes and other necessities; or if you are a resident of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee or Florida, you had better raise goobers, rice, tobacco and go-phers, and quit 4-cent cotton. But if you are a sovereign, a tiller of the soil in Texas, you have got to make up your mind to plant less cotton at starvation prices.

OLD COTTON PLANTER. McKinney, Texas, Nov. 2, 1897.

CURING MEAT. The time is at hand to kill hogs and put up the year's supply of meat. It is a thing quite easy to do, and yet there are the fewest number of farmers who can cure bacon so as to sell in the markets in competition with northern meat. Now, it is true that our warm climate and mild winters are against us, and yet all these things may be overcome, and it stands men in hand to learn how to put up first-class bacon, and not sell hogs on foot for 2 or 3 cents and then give 8 or 10 cents for bacon later on. Salt, sugar and salt petre are the great antiputrescents used in curing meat. Cold to a certain degree, about 45 or 50 degrees, are necessary to keep the meat from tainting before the salts have time to fully enter the meat and destroy the life of the germs upon which purification is dependent. I have killed a hog in August, cut it up into thin strips, dip them a few minutes into boiling brine, then drip, hang on a line to dry and in a few hours take it down thoroughly cured. Let the brine cool, take off the lard, then boil down the brine, skim off the co-adjuted blood and albumin and you can get out all the salt and the process will cost little except trouble. Meat cured this way, hams and all, are as good eating as can be made by the most elaborate process. Meat kept at a temperature below 45 will keep for years, for germ life cannot grow and propagate at this temperature, but these germs are not destroyed, for the temperature rise much above this, say to 60 or 80 degrees and decomposition will at once set in. These are the simple scientific principles which underlie all preservation and decay.

Salt alone will cure meat, but sugar and salt petre are great aids and also adds much to the looks and flavor of the cured product. Sugar can be left out, but salt petre should never be.

For 100 pounds of pork take ten pounds of salt, one pound of brown sugar and one ounce of salt petre; pulverize the salt petre and mix them thoroughly. A cold, dry spell is the best; does not require freezing weather; thermometer to 28 or 32 degrees is cold enough. Kill the hogs as usual, hang them up to dry and stiffen in the cold; after night cut them open, take out the back bone, spare ribs and leaf fat; cut off the head, split the jaws, cut out the tongue, cut off the feet and spread them out to cool all night. They should never be allowed to freeze.

Early next morning the meat should be cut up, the hams, shoulders and middlings trimmed, sausage meat and fat carefully separated, and both should receive the seasoning; and all the meat should be salted as early as possible. We frequently have long warm spells of weather in the winter, and hence the hams and shoulders are liable to sour or taint at the bone before the salt can strike through it, hence it is better to salt the shoulders in two, through the center part, and saw the bone with a fine tooth saw. In no case cut it with an axe. Then when I salt these pieces I turn them on their edge, the cut surface up, and cover each layer with salt. The salt will readily run down through and among the muscles, and will take salt as readily as the middlings. I usually take up and re-salt my meat at least once during the process of taking salt. When meat is sufficiently salted, I select a cool, dry spell of weather, take up my meat, and with a broom, brush off the salt that may stick to the surface. I then wash each piece into it for five or six minutes until the fat turns clear one-fourth of an inch deep. The meat is then taken out and hung out in the sun to dry. Keep it covered with a large pot of boiling water and dip each piece into it for five or six minutes until the fat turns clear one-fourth of an inch deep. The meat is then taken out and hung out in the sun to dry. Keep it covered with a large pot of boiling water and dip each piece into it for five or six minutes until the fat turns clear one-fourth of an inch deep. The meat is then taken out and hung out in the sun to dry. Keep it covered with a large pot of boiling water and dip each piece into it for five or six minutes until the fat turns clear one-fourth of an inch deep.

When the battery is exhausted it is readily recharged by a dynamo, and one can by its means exhibit all the phenomena of electricity from the Edison arc light to the most powerful phenomena of magnetism, and the discharges of electricity through gases.

A discharge of electricity in the shape of a flame three feet high can be obtained by connecting the ends of the battery and suddenly separating them, and it is highly dangerous to touch the terminals of the battery, since the voltage of electrical pressure amounts to 20,000 volts. This pressure can be exalted almost to any extent. I have used from 300,000 to 500,000 volts.

With this battery I have ascertained that it requires about 100,000 volts to produce the Roentgen rays, and the energy required amounts to about 3,000,000 horse power acting for one-millionth of a second. The duration of this exhibition of energy is exceedingly short and, therefore, the work if spread over a second would seem very small. Nevertheless we prove that the shock given to the molecules of matter must be extremely powerful, and we can understand why the Roentgen rays can pass through blocks of wood more than a foot thick, can penetrate human flesh, and can blacken photographic plates in dark rooms at least sixty feet away from the little Crooke's tubes in which the rays are generated.

The most interesting fact, however, which I have discovered is this: When the Roentgen rays are being developed with the greatest intensity, the discharge arc encounters very little resistance in passing through the attenuated space inside the Crooke's tubes. It has been believed hitherto that a vacuum can not conduct electricity.

My experiments, however, lead me to conclude that under certain condi-

tions it can be made to conduct a disruptive discharge of electricity. When the discharge is started it appears to go with the greatest ease. This fact leads to interesting suppositions in regard to the structure of ether space.

"The discovery of the Roentgen rays has given a great impulse to the subject of the discharge of electricity through gases, and the Jefferson Physical Laboratory has now important means and methods of studying the great problem of the mechanism of this discharge of electricity in rarified media."

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I find your Stock Journal a splendid paper, and that it is read by many farmers and stockmen. I get a good many letters from farmers and stockmen who are readers of the Journal. Said letters contain many questions, mostly about Angora goats, such as the following:

"How often do they breed? Do they bring twins frequently? Will they do well on grass and herbage? Do they need grain? Do they need shelter in bad weather? Do they need any special care in kidding time? When is the proper time to shear? Where do they get the best mohair? Do you find them more profitable than sheep? Do they have to be barded all the time? etc.

Now I will try and answer these questions as short as I can. It is best to let them breed only once in the year. The best time to let the bucks into the flock is in October, so they will come in March. They seldom bring twins. They should have a brushy range with different kinds of brush and herbs. It is a good plan to give them a little grain at night—i. e., about sundown, when they come home, which will make them come home very regular unless they are disturbed by dogs or wolves. They love their home very much. A little salt two or three times a week is necessary, also a dry shelter in bad, rainy weather. If you keep the kids in a small pasture, separated from their mothers during the day time, where they find water, young leaves, herbage, as well as shade, and tender grasses, they will do splendidly, and they will stay and feed around most of the time and be a most beautiful, amusing sight. The kids should be kept separate from their mothers in daytime in this way until they are eight or ten weeks old, before they are allowed to follow the flock. The proper time for shearing is in the spring, as soon as they begin shedding, and in the fall they should be sheared soon enough to give the hair time to grow long enough to protect them again cold, which is about the 19th of September. I have no trouble to find quick sale for my Mohair at New York, where several commission men handle all the Mohair they get. I believe that Messrs. Kitching & Bicknell sell most of the Mohair. I find it much cheaper and better to keep goats in a wolf-proof pasture than to herd them. I use a ten-barbed wire fence. The wires should be kept very tight and the posts should not be more than 20 feet apart, and three stays should be between the posts. In a brushy, poor country these goats are a blessing. They will eat and do well where other stock would starve. According to the expenses and trouble and risk that is attached to sheep and all kinds of stock, I believe that these Angora goats are about the best property. If you brand your goats on one jaw and number them on the other jaw, it will be easy to manage. A considerable flock by one man, that is, if you do not put too many bucks into your flocks at once. You should put those does that are to bring kids soon into a small pasture, separate from the flock, about two weeks before they bring kids, said small pasture should have plenty of shade trees, and bushes, and water in it. It is also a good idea to sow small grain in the fall to be used as pasturage for does when they have young kids. H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mills, Tex. Oct. 31.

VICTORIA ANNUAL FAIR. The success of previous fair at Victoria, Texas, in illustrating the wonderful resources of the Coast country of Texas, has been so pronounced that the institution has become a permanent one, and the fair to be held Nov. 9th to 12th promises to eclipse all previous endeavors.

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FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS. The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below: Nov. 12.—Warmer. Nov. 13.—Threatening. Nov. 14.—Changeable. Nov. 15.—Cooler. Nov. 16.—Cool. Nov. 17.—Moderating. Nov. 18.—Warmer.

WEATHER BULLETIN. Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 8.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from 5th to 9th and 10th inst.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 16th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 17th, great central valleys 18th to 20th, eastern states 21st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16th, great central valleys 18th, eastern states 20th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 19th, great central valleys 21st, eastern states 23d.

In the southern states temperature of the week ending 13th will average about the same as the northern states above normal. Not far from November 7th a warm wave will pass through the northern states, followed by a moderate cold wave. The latter will extend into the southern states.

The X Rays.—Prof. John Trowbridge gives some interesting facts about the Roentgen rays, from which the following are quoted: "The investigations in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard University on the subject of the Roentgen rays have been directed to the more purely scientific side of the question of the nature of the rays through gases, a subject of which the Roentgen rays is only a part.

"The most familiar example of the discharge of electricity through gases is a stroke of lightning. This discharge develops, so to speak, a current of electricity which is similar to that which is used in the telegraph or telephone, but its duration is extremely short.

"In its passage it encounters a resistance in the air instead of on a telegraph wire. Moreover, it passes to and fro or oscillates, and the time it takes to make an excursion in one direction is barely a millionth of a second, while the to and fro motions on a telephone wire are nearly a thousand times slower.

"When the lightning discharges take place in the higher regions of the air, where the air is highly rarified, we see instead of the zigzag white flash of lightning the red and yellow auroral streamers.

"All these manifestations of the discharges of electricity can be imitated in a laboratory, and by exhausting glass tubes of almost every trace of air we at length obtain a discharge of electricity which produces the Roentgen rays.

"There is no break in the continuity of the phenomena of electricity from the current by means of which we telegraph and telephone, through the various manifestations of lightning and the northern lights up to the production of the Roentgen rays.

"It may be that the corona of the sun, with its strange streamers which are only visible during an eclipse of the sun, is a manifestation of the discharge of electricity, and that the earth is one pole of a species of electrical machine and the sun the other pole, and that in our writing through space we pass through great streamers of the corona and are conscious of electrical disturbances in the form of northern lights; and it may be that the physical and mental conditions of humanity are influenced in ways unsuspected, by the changes in our electrical condition.

"When we thus consider the phenomena of the discharge of electricity through gases, we see that the manifestation of the Roentgen rays, in revealing the skeleton of the human body, is only a comparatively small phenomenon in a great subject which involves the life of the human race; for light and heat are now considered as electrical phenomena, and it is impossible to find a space on this earth which is free from electromagnetic waves, unless, indeed, we place ourselves in a hermetically sealed lead or iron chamber from which all air has been exhausted. Thus it may be said that life and electricity are together.

"In order to study the energy manifested by the Roentgen rays, I have had constructed a storage battery of ten thousand cells, which I believe is the largest storage battery at present in existence. The object of such a battery is to obtain a steady source of electricity. Each cell of this battery develops a certain amount of electricity, which can be closely estimated.

"When the battery is exhausted it is readily recharged by a dynamo, and one can by its means exhibit all the phenomena of electricity from the Edison arc light to the most powerful phenomena of magnetism, and the discharges of electricity through gases.

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